REMEMBER SOWETO

SEE CENTERFOLD

THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY



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Inside

Judge Strips Jury Of Verdict Decision

POLICE CLEARED IN FRED HAMPTON MURDER TRIAL





The vicious assassination of Chicago BPP leader FRED HAMPTON was approved by racist federal Judge Joseph Sam Perry when he dismissed all charges against seven Chicago cops who, along with FBI agents, murdered Hampton in his bed (left photo) on December 4, 1969.

(Chicago, Ill.) - Making himself judge and jury, U.S. District Court Judge Joseph Sam Perry last Monday dismissed charges against the remaining seven police officers on trial for the murders of Illinois Black Panther Party leaders Fred Hampton and Mark Clark after the jury declared itself deadlocked following 35 hours of deliberations.

In an outrageous, unprecedented legal decision, Perry arbitrarily decided the outcome of the 18-month long $47.7 million civil suit filed by the Hampton and Clark families and the seven survivors of the December 4, 1969, predawn police raid in which the two young BPP leaders were murdered.

Instead of sending the jury back for more deliberations, the usual practice, Perry told the court, "I recognize, I see there is division in the jury." The 80-year-old Alabama-born judge, notorious for his racist, scandalously incompetent handling of the federal court trial, added that the plaintiffs had "failed to sustain a version of proof in every claim."

Mrs. Iberia Hampton, courageous mother of the popular Illinois BPP leader, said of Perry's ruling, "My son's name is clear no matter what the judge said. Anybody in his right mind knows the truth by now. Nothing that man does would surprise me."

Bill Hampton, brother of the charismatic founder/coordinator of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP, bewildered at Perry's decision, said, "It's almost unbelievable for him to say there wasn't any evidence."

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Editorial

JUSTICE FOR FRED AND MARK

What words can express the feelings of the Black community at the "directed verdict" that cleared the police and federal agents who murdered Fred Hampton and Mark Clark in cold blood?

Judge Perry — seemingly a willing tool of the power structure in its continuing efforts to cover up the events of the early morning hours of December 4, 1969 — not only did not allow the jury to reach a verdict but had the unmitigated gall to say that the Hampton-Clark families and the seven survivors of the Chicago police raid had "failed to sustain a version of proof in every claim."

Arch-criminal Edward V. Hanrahan, aided and abetted by the FBI, plotted and carried out the assassination of Fred Hampton. At the time of his slaying, Fred was publicly talking about the need for community control of the police, posing a challenge to Hanrahan, Cook County state's attorney at the time and, therefore, Chicago's chief law enforcement official.

The FBI's COINTELPRO operation, whose primary purpose was the destruction of the Black Panther Party, sought to "neutralize" certain leading Party members. Thus, Hanrahan and the FBI became willing conspirators in Fred Hampton's death.

The leader of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party was not allowed to live. On the one hand, because of his powerful organizing abilities, Fred was a threat to the Chicago dynasty tightly controlled by the late Mayor Richard "Boss" Daley. But he was also a member of the Black Panther Party and, therefore, a threat to the power structure of this country.

There is no justice for Black people in the courts of America, thus Perry's verdict comes as no surprise. We are not permitted to have "a jury of our peers" for if we were, the jails and prisons of this country would be virtually empty.

Yet, inevitably, the enemies of the people get what is coming to them. And so, too, will the assassins of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark.



"U.S. study shows fewer children living in poverty—film at 11."

Letters to the Editor

ANGOLA PRISON HUNGER STRIKE

Dear Comrades,

A hunger strike was spontaneously initiated in late May here at Angola. There was 95 per cent participation on the big yard. The protest quickly spread to trustee side cell blocks and outer camps where sizeable participation resulted. The warden, not knowing what was what or what to do, built a case and locked up 300 line workers on their way to work — for refusing to work.

The rest of Big Stripe population were locked in a fenced, grassy area, like cattle, while representatives from each dormitory negotiated with the warden. After two sessions and a promise he (the warden) would look into the grievances that were presented, the inmates were literally stampeded back to the dormitories, a unit (4 dormitories) at a time by two special tactical squads that whipped crippled inmates, slow ones or anyone at random.

The administration had a show of firepower for the purpose of inducing fear, M-16 shotguns and handguns. The next day, the majority of the population went to the mess hall after threats of being put into dungeons or transferred from medium to maximum security.

Because of the harassment, brutality and bad living conditions, this protest developed. There are a number of us who refuse to eat anything until our demands are met. We have contacted a local news reporter with a New Orleans-based establishment newspaper who will print the events.

We recognize that someone must sacrifice, life itself, if necessary. We are asking for your support and would be very grateful for any advice.

All Power to the People!
Wilfred McFadden
P.M.B. 76301
Walnut 3
Angola, La. 70712

P.S. I was receiving THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper at Spruce 4 of same address. Please change to Walnut 3. This is a change from minimum to medium security.

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COMMENT

Rhodesia's Information War

The following perceptive commentary, written by Elaine Windrich, a visiting scholar at the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace at Stanford University, exposes the lies and cruelty of the tottering Ian Smith regime in Rhodesia (Zimbabwe).

If there are as yet no victors in the Rhodesian conflict, Ian D. Smith's White minority regime is winning the propaganda war as a result of a slick public relations campaign directed at the outside world.

In a country in which censorship and a state of emergency prevail, the only source of "information" is the regime itself.

There is no guerrilla version of the war, mainly because their supporters are outlawed but also because their spokesmen broadcasting from the neighboring frontline countries are virtually ignored.

Many of the regime's techniques are familiar from other civil wars, such as Vietnam's and Spain's.

One is the morale-boosting body count, used to maintain a "kill ration" of over 10 to 1. However, it is never established that the Black victims were actually guerrillas, and this claim cannot be refuted after they are dead. For the White Rhodesians killed, the official version invariably is that it was an "accident." But for the White mercenaries, there illegally anyway, there is no admission at all.

The body count of Blacks can also be inflated by other sorts of incidents in which Africans are involved daily, such as "running with guerrillas" (actually running from the security forces) or breaking the curfew, for which the offender is shot on sight.

In the war of words, the guerrilla forces are always labeled "terrorist," and to discredit them the White regime resorts to dirty tricks.

The main instrument for such activities is the notorious Selous Scouts, Black mercenaries used

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SUPPORT GROWS FOR JULY 4 MARCH AND RALLY

"Jobs And Justice" Key Issues

(Oakland, Calif.) - Community support continues to grow for the July 4 March and Rally for Jobs and Justice.

Lining up under the dual banners of "Fight Against Police Repression" and "Fight Against Unemployment" are numerous Bay Area progressive organizations, social and civic groups and individuals, concerned with rising incidents of police abuse and a skyrocketing jobless rate, particularly among Black and poor youth.

The march is slated to start at 12:00 noon on July 4, at the corner of 33rd and West Streets, site of the murder of Tyrone Guyton, a 14-year-old Black youngster murdered by three White Emeryville cops on November 1, 1973.

Tyrone's mother, Mrs. Mattie Shepherd, who for over three years has led the fight for justice for her slain son, is one of the prime movers behind the July 4 event.

The rally is slated to begin at 1:00 p.m. at Bobby Hutton (Defermery) Park, 16th and Adeline Streets in West Oakland.

Highlighting an impressive list of speakers, representing a broad cross section of community struggles and issues are: Elaine Brown, chairperson of the Black Panther Party; Mrs. Shepherd; a representative from the Barlow-Benavidez Defense Committee (Jose Barlow Benavidez was a 26-year-old Chicano senselessly murdered by an Oakland cop June 11, 1976); Gerald Moutaung, Bay Area representative of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania.



Mrs. MATTIE SHEPHERD will continue to demand justice for her slain son, Tyrone Guyton, at upcoming July 4th march and rally.

Other speakers and issues to be heard at the rally include representatives from the National Committee to Overturn the Bakke Decision; Jean Julian, a lesbian mother whose Alameda County court battle to retain custody of her two children received widespread attention; a Chilean refugee to speak both on behalf of those suffering under repressive regimes in Latin America as well as the plight of "illegal aliens"; and representatives from the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, the Northern California Alliance and the American Indian Movement.

Entertainment, refreshments and free childcare — which is offering a separate program for youth—will also be provided.

Donation drive tickets, offering over a dozen prizes—with a first prize of $100—have served as a valuable source of out-reach into the community as well as a fundraising vehicle.

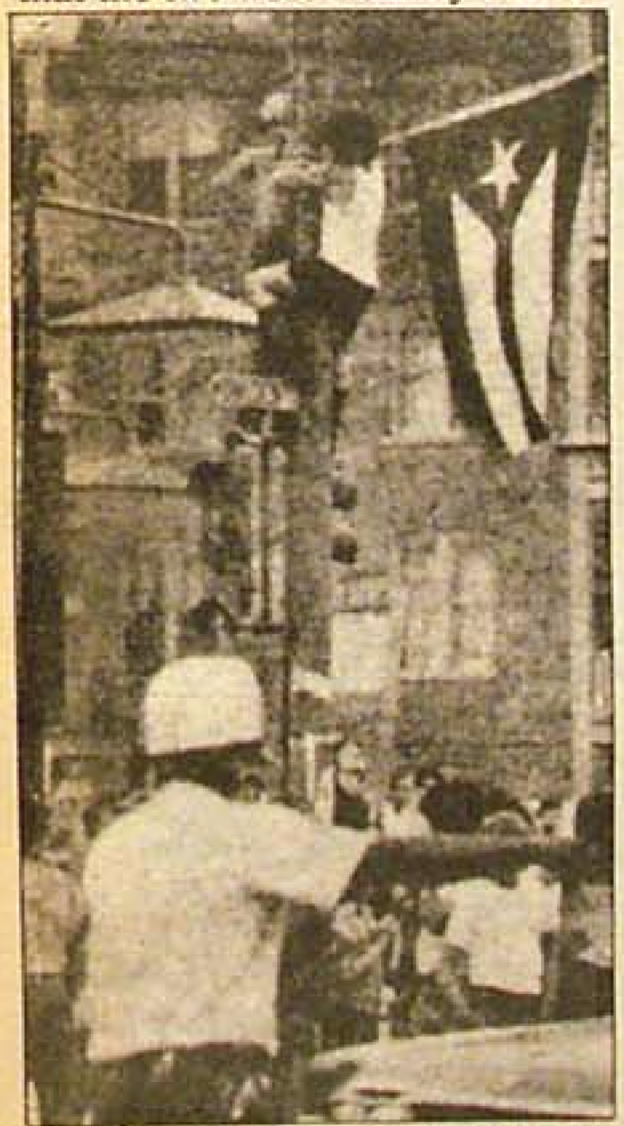
Endorsing organizations include: the Bay Area Coalition Against Police Crimes; Barlow-Benavidez Defense Committee; Committee for Justice for Tyrone Guyton; Albany Ad Hoc Citizens Committee; the Black Panther Party; the Committee for Justice for Huey P. Newton and the Black Panther Party; Northern California Alliance; Union WAGE; National Committee to Overturn the Bakke Decision; Community Services United; Intertribal Friendship House; Teamsters for a Democratic Union; Oakland Study Group; Network Against Psychiatric Abuse; Stonewall Coalition; Southern Africa Solidarity Committee; Rev. Ron Swisher; Rev. J. Alfred Smith; and others.

Planning meetings are held on Thursday evenings, 7:30 p.m., at the Oakland Community Learning Center, 6118 E. 14th Street.

DEARBORN PARK REBELLION

Confirm Police Bullets Killed Chicago Puerto Ricans

(Chicago, Ill.) - Confirming widespread charges of a police cover-up in the slayings of two 25-year-old Puerto Rican men at a June 4 Puerto Rican Day celebration here — igniting the biggest uprising in this city's Latino community in more than a decade — ballistics tests have revealed that the two were slain by bullets



Puerto Rican youth unfurls nationalist flag during recent Chicago police riot.

fired by a policeman.

After mounting demands for a full investigation into the killings

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BLACK PANTHER Starts Local Subscription Drive

(Oakland, Calif.) - Representatives of THE BLACK PANTHER, the weekly political organ of the Black Panther Party, began organizing a dynamic subscription drive last weekend, offering local residents a free bag of groceries (with a chicken in every bag, delivered to their door) with each one-year subscription.

Responding to the drive, which is focusing its initial attention on the East Oakland vacinity before moving on throughout the city, several Black people took out new subscriptions.

DISABLED PERSONS GATHER AT O.C.L.C. COMMUNITY FORUM

"WE HAVE A RIGHT TO LIVE"

(Oakland, Calif.)—"We Have A Right To Live" was the theme of last Sunday's Community Forum at the Oakland Community Learning Center as disabled persons gathered together to produce an absorbing and educational program.

All participants in the program were members of the 504 Coalition, which recently held a successful 26-day sit-in at the San Francisco offices of the Department of Health Education, and Welfare (HEW). The victorious protest forced HEW Secretary Joseph Califano to sign section 504 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1973, which is designed to protect disabled persons from discrimination in all walks of life.

EMCEE

The emcee for the afternoon's program was courageous Black Panther Party member Brad Lomax, who stayed with the protest the entire 26 days including the time he spent as a member of a delegation which went to Washington, D.C., and literally hounded the federal government until the 504 regulations were signed.

A victim of multiple sclerosis and confined to a wheelchair, Brad was not only a stalwart of the 504 Coalition, persevering from the start of the protest to its





DENNIS BILLUPS, who is blind, and Black Panther Party member BRAD LOMAX were featured speakers at the OCLC Forum on the rights of the disabled.

conclusion, but he provided a shining example for other BPP members by not letting his disability deter him from organizing.

After opening remarks from Brad, who described the beauty of the unity of the disabled members of the 504 Coalition, which, he said, fought "for rights supposedly guaranteed to every American citizen," he introduced Judy Heumann, one of the chief organizers of the HEW protest.

In her remarks, Judy emphasized that "without the Black Panther Party, the demonstrators in San Francisco would never have been able to sustain themselves," as other protests across the country folded.

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INTERCOMMUNAL SURVIVAL COMMITTEE

Serving The Oppressed White Community, Body And Soul

Concluding an informative series on the model Community Survival Programs sponsored by the progressive, Chicago-based Intercommunal Survival Committee, the following article presents the organizing activities of the Coalition to Stop the Chicago 21 Plan.

The Coalition to Stop the Chicago 21 Plan and, for Jobs, Housing, Educaton and Justice is a broad city-wide structure of powerful forces from the Black, Puerto Rican, Mexican and poor and working White communities.

From the point of view of the participation of the Intercommunal Survival Committee, it is the end result of the hard work of the other survival programs, the wisdom and courage of many grassroot community struggles and the vision of slain Black Panther Party leader Fred Hampton. It is in itself one of our most important survival programs.

The day-to-day functioning of the Survival Programs uncovered



MARION STAMPS reads statement at a press conference called by the Coalition to Stop The Chicago 21 Plan, an urban renewal plan designed to uproot thousands of poor Chicagoans.

countless issues of community concern over thelast seven years. Weekly "Community Forums" provided a structure to discuss those issues and develop plans of action.

Community action was taken on issues from the glue-sniffing epidemic that was destroying countless young minds to exposing and stopping exploitative and gangster-like activities of profit-oriented "medical plans." Through the community survival apparatus significant effects were

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This Week In Black History



JOE LOUIS

June 22, 1937

On June 22, 1937, Joe Louis defeated James J. Braddock for the heavyweight championship of the world. The "Brown Bomber," as Louis was called, represented the aspirations and pride of Black people and was looked upon especially in the Black communities as a hero.

June 23, 1951

The NAACP began a legal frontal attack on segregation and discrimination at elementary and high school levels. They argued that segregation was discrimination in cases before three-judge federal courts in South Carolina and Kansas on June 23, 1951. The Kansas court ruled that the separate facilities at issue were equal but said that segregation per se had an adverse affect on Black children.

June 24, 1968

Resurrection City closed on June 24, 1968. More than 100 residents were arrested when they refused to leave the site. Other residents, including Ralph Abernathy, were arrested during the demonstration at the capital. The National Guard was mobilized later in the day to quell disturbances that erupted in the city after closing the camp.



Mrs. WILLIE V. MOORE

L.A. County Steals Black Woman's $30,000 Home

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - Mrs. Willie V. Moore of Watts recently lost her $30,000 home when the city of Los Angeles used an archaic state law to sell her home for $173.70, the cost of an assessment for a street light.

Mrs. Moore became the victim of a 60-year-old state law under which property owners have 30 days to pay an assessment or to make arrangements to pay it in installments.

"It's unbelievable that all this is happening," said Mrs. Moore, a 56-year-old hospital clerk, who bought the duplex home for $30,000 in 1955 and finally paid it off in 1962.

"It's like waking up after a dream," she said, "and all the parts don't fit. I'm praying for my home everyday."

Mrs. Moore's attorney, Legal Aid Society lawyer Stan DiOrio, called the Improvement Act of 1911 "a boondoggle for speculators" which "does not provide adequate clear notice for homeowners and taxpayers. In this past year alone, the Legal Aid Society disclosed, it has cost 143 Los Angeles County residents their homes.

Under the law, if the bill is not paid, the city treasurer's office can sell the bill to anyone interested and must notify the homeowner within 30 days of the sale.

Full title to the property then goes to the purchaser of the bill if an owner doesn't buy it back within one to four years—at the price of the assessment plus interest, reports the *San Francisco Examiner.*

Mrs. Moore, her six children and two grandchildren are facing eviction. Mrs. Moore has made it clear she has no intentions of moving.□

STAY OF EVICTION GRANTED, PLACED ON LIST OF "HISTORIC PLACES"

B.P.P. DONATES FREE FOOD TO I-HOTEL TENANTS

(San Francisco, Calif.) - The Black Panther Party, through its Free Food Program, lent a helping hand to the determined tenants of the International Hotel (I-Hotel) last week by donating several boxes of groceries to the 50 tenants who have vowed to resist any eviction attempt.

The BPP responded to a call from the I-Hotel Tenants Association (IHTA) when the elderly Chinese and Filipino residents let it be known that they were going to resist the latest eviction order issued by San Francisco Superior Court Judge Charles Peery.

The donation from the Free Food Program consisted primarily of breakfast food to help sustain the tenants for their imminent battle. Recently, when disabled persons took over the offices of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) here, the BPP Free Food Program was one of the main reasons protesters were able to hold out for 26 days until their demands were met. (See article, page 4.)

A new situation developed last week in the I-Hotel battle when the dilapidated Chinatown building was placed on the National Register of Historic Places, which is a step below the status of a National Landmark. It remains to be seen, however, how much help this designation will mean to the tenants of the I-Hotel.





Meeting room in I-Hotel and BPP member ELLIS WHITE bringing food for the embattled tenants.

The IHTA and the San Francisco Housing Authority were successful in gaining a stay of the eviction order that was issued when Peery refused to grant the city the right to use eminent domain to convert the hotel into decent, low-income housing.

By being placed on the National Register of Historic Places, the hotel now becomes eligible for matching financial grants for preservation and rehabilitation and protection from any government action. However, the owners of the I-Hotel, the Hong Kong-based Four Seas Corporation, are still free to do what they please with the property. As of yet, Four Seas has not given any indication that it has abandoned its plans to tear the building down to make way for a commercial development.

Under the federal Tax Reform Act, Four Seas would be given tax advantages for restoring the building and penalized for tearing it down. For example, demolition costs would have to be written off

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Sherman White Visits O.C.L.C.

(Oakland, Calif.) - SHERMAN WHITE, star defensive lineman for the Cincinnati Bengals of the National Football League (NFL) and former All-American at the University of California, Berkeley, paid a special visit to the Oakland Community Learning Center's (OCLC) Free Film Series recently.

At the film series, White showed highlights of the explosive Buffalo Bills, who are led by the NFL's premier running-back, O.J. "The Juice" Simpson. White also gave an inspiring talk to the youth in attendance and took a tour of the impressive facilities of the community-based OCLC.

POLICE CLEARED IN FRED HAMPTON MURDER TRIAL

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

The decision was so amazing that two of the six jurors said they were shocked by the judge's action.

Attorneys for the Hampton-Clark families immediately announced that they will appeal the case.

The only Black member of the jury, Harry Jones, 53, a retired worker for A&P grocers, would not comment on the trial.

A furious James Montgomery, a Black attorney for the Hampton-Clark families, criticized Perry for his order. "It is customary," Montgomery said, "to issue a direct verdict before the case is given to the jury, not after it becomes deadlocked."





Bullet-ridden door of Fred Hampton apartment.

Plaintiffs' counsel Jeffrey Haas, agreeing with Montgomery, said, "He cannot take the place of the jury. When the jury can't reach a verdict, it's the judge's job to grant a new trial. Perry should be impeached. It's incredible what this man has done to sabotage this trial."

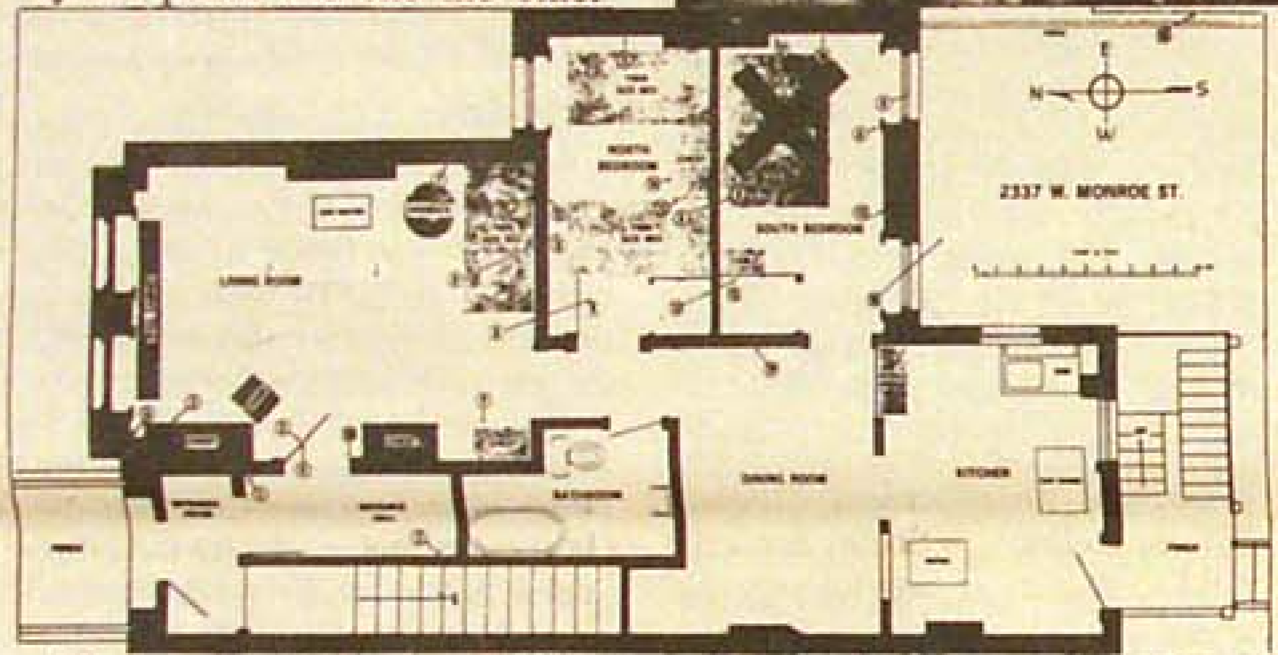
Haas further said, "It's clear Perry is part of the cover-up of the murders of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark. I think the people will be outraged by this. We saw two million dollars of city and county money and millions in federal money spent to continue the cover-up."

Attorney Flint Taylor angrily said that Perry's directed verdict is "an outrageous ruling that involves racism so enormous nd blatant that it cannot be allowed to end here.

"The jury said they were hopelessly deadlocked on the issue," Taylor continued, "and despite all the prejudice that went on during the whole trial and despite Perry's incredible rulings throughout the trial, he just had to exert raw power and take it away from them and decide it himself on the most absurd grounds that there was no evidence.

"He was asking everybody to believe," Taylor said, "that 90 bullets fired one way and possibly one the other way was no evidence. That's like telling Black people you've got no rights White people are bound to respect.

"Our evidence is out there. The *Sun-Times* (Chicago newspaper) is saying Fred was killed in his bed and everybody is saying that 82-99 shots were fired by the police and one the other way. So anybody that's got a brain can just look at it and see that the judge is saying there is nothing wrong with that."



Map used by federal and Chicago police to plan the assassination of FRED HAMPTON (top photo).

Defendant James "Gloves" Davis, the Black cop who boasted of firing the fatal shots that killed Hampton, said, "Faith has been restored in the system."

Davis, known throughout the Black community here for his brutality, derided the plaintiffs as "just another group out for dole and what they can exploit. They're out to exploit the system for their personal gain, that's all."

Early last week, Perry attempted to dismiss all claims for punitive damages sought by the plaintiffs against the seven police officers. However, a higher court apparently ruled that the senile White jurist's decision was illegal and the damages were reinstated into the suit later in the week.

Defendants in the original lawsuit included former Cook County State's Attorney Edward V. Hanrahan — the man who masterminded the infamous raid on Fred Hampton's Westside Chicago apartment in the early morning hours of December 4, 1969 — and 20 other FBI and local law enforcement agencies.

However, this past April, Perry, in another shocking ruling, dismissed charges against the FBI, Hanrahan and eight of the 15 police officers who assassinated Hampton and Clark. In addition, the judge ordered the plaintiffs to pay court costs, estimated by some to be as high as half a million dollars. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, April 23, 1977.)

The April trial order, in effect, dismissed the plaintiffs' basic contention in the case: that the FBI conspired with Hanrahan to murder Hampton. By leaving in the case only those seven police officers who admittedly fired their guns, Perry ruled that the killings of Hampton, 21, and Clark, 22, were, at most, a case of police brutality.

As Perry handed down his cover-up decision last Monday, the blood-stained and bullet-riddled mattress upon which Hampton lay sleeping — drugged several hours before — when the Hanrahan hit squad burst through the door of the Monroe Street apartment, sat nearby.

In arguing the plaintiffs' case, attorneys entered into evidence hundreds of FBI documents proving the COINTELPRO (Counter-intelligence Program) operation initiated by the federal police agency against the Black Panther Party. The documents openly admit the operation's intent was to destroy the BPP and "neutralize" particular leading individuals.

Evidence of attempts to incite Chicago Black gang leaders to attack the Party were openly found in the FBI's own documents. The evidence also showed that the Bureau hired William O'Neal and instructed him to infiltrate the ranks of the BPP. It was shown that O'Neal acted as a conscious COINTELPRO agent who actively played a disruptive role.

APARTMENT MAP

A map of Hampton's apartment, with an "X" marking the spot where the dynamic Party leader slept, was turned over by O'Neal to FBI agent Roy Mitchell and then given to Hanrahan's raiding force.

Then there was the moving and dramatic testimony of the survivors of the raid, including that of Deborah Johnson, asleep and pregnant at the time of the raid with Fred Hampton, Jr. Deborah testified that when she was ordered out of the room by the police, Hampton was unconscious on the bed but was not dead. She said that she was unable to awake him.

Deborah testified that after she left the room, she heard shots and then the words, *"He's good and dead now."*

Attorneys for the plaintiffs said that it will take six months to a year for the case to reach the U.S. Court of Appeals. □

MILLION DOLLAR CAMPAIGN

Gay Activists Vow To Fight Back

(New York, N.Y.) - Rebounding from their stunning defeat in a special election referendum on June 7 in Dade County (Miami), Florida, the National Gay Task Force here has announced a million dollar educational and political campaign to combat a nationwide trend of anti-homosexual bias spawned by orange juice singer Anita Bryant's vicious, Bible-quoting crusade.

Meanwhile, in San Francisco, gay activists jeered and taunted conservative Republican John Briggs at a press conference on City Hall steps last week as the right-wing state senator announced plans to introduce legislation banning homosexual teachers in public schools.

Then, on Friday, several gays hooted Vice-President Walter Mondale from the stage at a $5 a person reception sponsored by the California Democratic Party.

While over 500 gay demonstrators picketed outside the Hall of Flowers, inside several dozen people held aloft small paper signs reading "Gay Rights Now."

"When are you going to speak up for gay rights?" asked one protester, setting off a loud

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SUPREME COURT RULES ABORTIONS FOR WELFARE MOTHERS NOT MANDATORY

(Washington, D.C.) - The U.S. Supreme Court, in the federal government's latest attack on Black and other poor people, voted last Monday that states are not required to pay for abortions for women on welfare.

The 6-3 vote by the high court came less than a week after the House of Representatives voted to cut off all federal funds for abortions. The House action, in a vote of 201-155, was supported by both President Carter and Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) James Califano.

The Supreme Court's decision followed a series of opinions on cases from Connecticut and Pennsylvania. The high court ruled that neither the Constitution nor federal law, under the provisions of the Social Security Act, require states to pay for elective abortions — even though states provide financial aid for poor women who decide to bear children.

The court struck down the decisions of two lower courts and ruled that Pennsylvania officials did not violate the Social Security Act by refusing to pay for elective abortions.

The Supreme Court also found that Connecticut officials did not violate the equal-protection safeguards included in the 14th Amendment by refusing to pay for elective abortions for women on welfare.





Recent actions by the U.S. Supreme Court and the House of Representatives will mean an end to federally and state-financed abortions for millions of poor women. Human fetus (right).

The House action came in an amendment attached to the $61.3 billion appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor and HEW. Under the amendment's provisions, Medicaid (Medi-Cal in California) — the primary way through which poor women obtain abortions — can no longer be used be pay for abortions even in a case where the mother's life is endangered or for victims of rape or incest.

In another blow against the rights of minorities and women, the House voted to ban the use of federal funds to enforce quotas based on race, sex or national origin. Opponents of the bill said that it spelled the end of the federal government's affirmative action program.

The Congressional Black Caucus reacted angrily to the House ban on abortions. Attacking the action, Congressman Parren J. Mitchell of Maryland said, "On this date, June 17, you have begun the process of establishing a second post-Reconstruction period in this country."

Black Congresswoman Yvonne Braithwaite Burke of California described the amendment introduced by Illinois Republican Congressman Henry Hyde as the "forced child-bearing amendment."

The California legislator charged that the amendment discriminates against Black women and other low-income women and teenagers who become pregnant. Ms. Burke added that children of poor mothers are rarely adopted.

The House passed a ban on abortions last year but was forced to accept a weaker version of the ban that was worked out by a House-Senate conference committee. That version, never adopted because of the appeal before the Supreme Court, allowed the use of federal funds for abortions when a woman's life was in danger.□

Anti-Prostitute Drive Fizzles In Berkeley

(Berkeley, Calif.) - "This is a 20th century witchhunt," said one disgusted Berkeley woman in response to the anti-prostitute "citizen patrols" that took to the streets last week.

The see-through political ploy on the part of several local Berkeley politicians — including Mayor Warren Widener and Council members Sue Hone, Golda Feller, Carole Davis, Shirley Dean and Bill Sigesta—left many neighborhood residents along the contested University Avenue area unimpressed.

"It's just being done so the City Council can say they're doing something about crime," said Ninth Street resident Judy Murrell.

"We live in this neighborhood and we'd rather have prostitutes on this corner than the Cty Council."

Instead, Ms. Murrell, like many others, suggested the



Berkeley prostitutes were victims of political ploy enacted recently by the conservative members of the Berkeley City Council.

Council work toward providing other jobs for women who turn to prostitution.

With strong similarities to the self-righteous, Anita Bryant-led, anti-gay campaign in Miami, Berkeley's anti-prostitute drive attempted to cloak itself in religious garb.

The citizen patrols were headquartered in Liberty Hill Baptist Church, whose pastor, Rev. Wesley Ellis, contends, "Unemployment has nothing to do with prostitution."

By week's end, however, the drive appeared to have fizzled out, totally lacking community support as well as "concerned" politicians, who had received their press credits earlier.

In fact, the prostitutes seemed both better organized and more concerned about crime than the citizen patrols, announcing they were establishing decoy groups in an attempt to trap a notorious rapist who has been terrorizing women in the South Berkeley area.□

DEPRIVED OF RIGHT TO LIVE IN A PERMANENT FAMILY

N.Y. BLACK FOSTER HOME CHILDREN UNDER ATTACK

(New York, N.Y.) - George and Larry were born in March, 1962, and March, 1963. For the past 14 years these brothers, who are Black, have been shunted from foster home to foster home or kept in facilities provided by the New York City child "care" system.

The two are among thousands of Black and other Third World children who are deprived of the right to live in a permanent family.

Despite a "liberalization" of adoption practices over the years, shown largely by a period of widespread transracial adoptions in the late 1960s, little has changed in the racism and disregard for children's rights which pervades the child placement process, the *Guardian* reports.

The two children, along with three other Black children, were plaintiffs in a civil suit against three child welfare agencies, the city and the state. The defendants were charged with discrimination in not attempting to find adoptive parents for the children.

Many White children in the same centers were placed in homes.

The agencies made little effort to find homes for the children, testified Eve Smith of LCS Spaulding for Children, an agency that specializes in finding homes for "hard to place" children.

She was backed up in her assertion by Judith Mendell, a former worker in the division of the State Department of Social Services — which is responsible for monitoring the 21,000 New York children in foster care.



Thousands of Black children in foster homes are denied permanent families.

"We were told that at no time would more than five per cent of Black children be adopted," Mendell told the court. She described how the children were victimized by a vicious trap: they were not legally freed for adoption because no homes could be found for them, but then agencies made no effort to recruit Black families.

As a result, the children lived for years without any prospect of permanent homes.

But U.S. District Court Judge Edward Weinfeld upheld the defendants' contention that the problem was really one of "supply and demand."

He ruled that "race did not play any part in the defendant's policies, practices or actions affecting the children's welfare of planning. . .On the contrary. . . the desperate impact in the placement of Black children for permanent adoption is due to the fewer number of families willing to adopt them."

Weinfeld's argument reflects one of a number of racist suppositions that lie at the base of the child care system — that Blacks are neither interested in nor willing to adopt children. In fact, Blacks are continually discouraged from adopting.

But the obstacles thrown in the path of Blacks wishing to adopt is only the final atrocity.

The initial travesty is when children are wrenched from their mothers — often arbitrarily described as "unfit" — as part of the systematic terrorization of Black families by the state.

It is a foregone conclusion that

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Richmond Woman Threatened By Union Oil Driver

(Richmond, Calif.) - Emma Weatherby, a Black woman who was recently threatened with a gun by a company driver while on strike against Union Oil, is seeking justice after police here have refused to act on her behalf.

Last month, while picketing a Union Oil warehouse in Richmond, Ms. Weatherby had her life threatened by a company truckdriver, B.E. Donnelly.

Before this act, Donnelly had driven his truck through the picket line at a high speed, endangering the lives of strikers who had walked off the job seeking seniority rights, pay raises and fully paid medical benefits.

Donnelly lost part of his load of canned oil in the street and when he got out of his truck to pick up the oil he dropped Ms. Weatherby complained to him about driving through the picket line too fast. Donnelly then pulled out a gun and threatened to kill the Black woman before other picketers came to her aid.



EMMA WEATHERBY

SURVEILLANCE

The incident was filmed by agents of Union Oil, who were conducting surveillance on the strikers.

Ms. Weatherby then went to the Richmond Police Department seeking to file a criminal complaint against the driver. When she arrived at the police station, detective Michael Tye tried to discourage Ms. Weatherby from pressing the matter, regardless of the fact that he had not examined any of the evidence. Then Tye attempted to avoid her for over a week before he refused to file charges against Donnelly.□

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

Non-White Cancer Rate

(Washington, D.C.) - "The most startling, most important" rise in cancer deaths in the last quarter-century occurred among Blacks and other non-White adult males, according to official government figures released last week. The National Center for Health Statistics said that between 1950 and 1975 the increase in the cancer death rate of the non-White male population was more than twice as high as among White males.

Guard Scapegoated

(Petros, Tenn.) - The White prison guard who "looked the other way" allowing James Earl Ray and six other Brushy Mountain State Prison inmates to "escape" was fired last week for negligence. According to state Corrections Commissioner C. Murray Henderson, the guard, Floyd Hooks, ignored Ray, victim of a set-up in the Martin Luther King assassination plot — and the other inmates as they scaled the section of the wall closest to where he was stationed. Meanwhile, Attorney General Griffin Bell will meet with President Carter to decide whether Ray will be transferred from state to federal custody.

Students To Lose Aid?

(Berkeley, Calif.) - University of California (U.C.) students who were arrested during recent massive campus demonstrations protesting U.S. investments in apartheid South Africa and the Bakke decision were threatened by university officials last week with having financial aid cut off. Some 56 students, 20 of whom receive federal aid, were arrested during a June 2 sit-in at the U.C. Berkeley administration building, 401 were arrested earlier at the Santa Cruz campus and 18 were arrested at the Davis campus. Meanwhile, Governor Jerry Brown named the state's most powerful labor leader, John F. Henning, executive secretary-treasurer of the California Labor Federation, along with the chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation of Southern California, Stanley K. Sheinbaum, and an Asian-American, Yoritada Wada, to the conservative U.C. Board of Regents last week.

UNDERREPRESENTED

Black Elected Officials In South Still A Minority

(Atlanta, Ga.) - The number of public offices held by Black officials in the South has increased since 1965, but the 2,129 Black seats held in 1977 represent only 2.6 per cent of the total 79,000 public offices in the region, according to the Voter Education Project (VEP).

"The increase from 72 Black elected officials in 1975 to 2,129 today is all the more dramatic when you realize that we're not just talking about numbers," explained Archie E. Allen, VEP administrative director.

"We're talking about Black mayors, legislators, law enforcement officials, school board members and other officials who are delivering services and producing creative programs from public offices never held by Blacks in this century.



BPINS photo

Community volunteer conducting voter registration.

"The irony of the phenomenal progress in the increase of Black elected officials is that Blacks constitute such a small percentage of total officeholders," said J. Stanley Alexander, research director. "We're not advocating a quota, but common sense indicates that there is serious underrepresentation in a region where Blacks constitute 20.4 per cent of the population and yet hold only 2.6 per cent of the public offices."

The 2,129 offices held by Blacks are distributed throughout the South as follows: Alabama, 230; Arkansas, 219; Florida, 84; Georgia, 259; Louisiana, 280; Mississippi, 242; North Carolina, 240; South Carolina, 194; Tennessee, 118; Texas, 171; and Virginia, 92.□



Southern rural farmworkers.

MASSIVE WASTE OF HUMAN RESOURCES IN DEEP SOUTH DETAILED

(Atlanta, Ga.) - A report recently released by the Task Force on Southern Rural Development detailed a massive waste of human resources that "raises serious moral and political issues.

"Millions of rural Southerners," states the report, "experience disproportionately high rates of poverty, unemployment and underemployment, receive inadequate and inferior educations and live under conditions that are not conducive to physical and mental growth. . .they are denied the chance to develop their full potential."

According to the report, this drastic situation can be blamed on the residual effects of slavery and sharecropping and the advent of industrialization.

"Mechanization in agriculture has wrought drastic changes in the region's historic employment patterns," says the Task Force, causing a "rapid displacement of the farm population and work force since 1950."

This has forced many onto welfare rolls in the South, where public aid payments are the lowest in the nation.

To compound this, the industrialization which is "transforming the new South, has continued the pattern of bigotry against Blacks. The report reveals that even "low-wage manufacturing has tended to avoid areas with heavy Black population concentrations," thus excluding Blacks from even the starvation wage industries.

Another point brought out by the Task Force is that "because they (Blacks) were displaced from nonfarms at a faster rate than they gained nonfarm positions, Blacks in these counties lost 97,000 jobs during the 1960s while Whites gained 287,000 jobs." This caused the Black proportion of the workforce to decrease from 29 per cent in 1960 to 26 per cent in 1970.

Other important facts brought out by the Task Force study were:

•"Blacks constitute 17 per cent of the poor outside the South and 44 per cent within the South";

•"In 244 metropolitan counties (with 5,000 more Black families) in the Deep South, most Black families. . .are well below the poverty line"; and

•"The unemployment rate for the Southern non-White population is much higher than it is for Whites — approximately three times as high in 1973."

Although the study reported statistically greater improvements for Black women it added that, in the South," women are much more disadvantaged than

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Black Richmond Parents Wage Battle Against Racist School Board

(Richmond, Calif.) - Two Black Richmond parents, Barbara and Billie Alexander, have been battling the school district here for over a decade, demanding that Black and poor children be given meaningful educational opportunities.

The Alexanders have been waging a battle against the Richmond district since 1963, when the oldest of their seven children began school. They are fighting for "parents' rights" and, so far, have been winning, reports the *San Francisco Chronicle*.

Their crusade has forced the district to adopt an affirmative action plan, provide better pay and benefits to parent aides and distribute more federal funds to educationally disadvantaged students.

They have taken the district, the state and the federal government to court in hopes of forcing changes in the implementation of regulations regarding distribution of compensatory education funds and parents' involvement.

BILLIE and BARBARA ALEXANDER have been fighting the racist Richmond School Board since 1963.



The court's first ruling in the lengthy battle was in their favor.

Alexander blames the Richmond school board for provoking

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DR. RALPH WALDO EMERSON JONES ARRIVED IN 1926

AFTER 51 YEARS, PRESIDENT OF GRAMBLING U. RETIRES



Dr. RALPLH WALDO EMERSON JONES, retiring president of the famed Grambling University, with members of the school's baseball team.

(Grambling, La.) - After 51 years as president of Grambling University, Dr. Ralph Waldo Emerson Jones is retiring at age 71 from his position at the school he helped develop from the small, country, Lincoln Parish Training School to Grambling State University, legendary in pro football and a leader in remedial education.

When he first arrived in 1926, at age 19, Jones found Grambling to be nothing more than a few wooden buildings lighted by oil lamps, with students sleeping two to a bed, paying $10 per month board, and working on the school farm to produce their own food.

Teachers' salaries were paid with the proceeds from a touring minstrel show and many band members also played football and would parade out for half-time shows in their football uniforms.

During his years at Grambling, Jones, the grandson of a slave who purchased his freedom for $300, formed football and baseball teams, assembled a marching band, taught classes, counseled students and immersed himself in every aspect of the all-Black school.

Governor Huey P. (Kingfish) Long approved the school's efforts in 1928 to become state supported, and the first funds arrived two years later.

In 1944, the first Bachelor of Arts degree was awarded, marking Grambling's ascent from a teacher and trade school to a four-year college.

Dr. Jones, affectionately known as Prez," pioneered a field service that toured the South's backwoods, teaching such basics as hygiene and how to fix a harness.

Today Grambling is best known for its stellar football teams and its 150 alumni who have played in the pro football leagues.

The college stresses mind over muscle, however, as about 40 per cent of the faculty have Ph.D.'s and the majority of the rest hold master's degrees.

In 1974, Grambling became a university, qualified to grant master's degrees in education and sports administration.

About 30 per cent of Grambling's faculty is White, although the school is overwhelmingly Black, enrolling only 40 Whites out of 4,000 students. Over 90 per cent of the university's students come from poor families.

Dr. Jones, who says he has never taken more than a weekend vacation and never missed a day of work for illness in 51 years, plans lecturing, travel, consulting or a government job after retirement.□

Black Richmond Parents Wage Battle Against Racist School Board

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the fights. Most of the board members, he says, are "rude, condescending, racist and fascist.

"They just don't know how to deal with folks from lower socio-economic backgrounds."

School board member Virgil Gay scoffs at the charge the board is racist. "I wouldn't want my children going to school with poor kids regardless of what race they are. Poor people have different actions, habits and patterns — or whatever you want to call it."

The Alexanders' first major confrontation with the district came in 1973, when the parents of Coronado School disagreed with the principal on how to spend some compensatory funds. The Alexanders, along with other parents, picketed the school and the principal was removed.

The Alexanders then became active in Richmond's school and district advisory committees on federal Title I funds — money for underachieving and poor children.

Law mandates that districts receiving compensatory funds set up parent committees to help decide how the money will be spent each year. The chairman of the district committee, who is elected by other parents, must sign the district's yearly application for the funds.

And Billie and Barbara Alexander were elected over and over again. In 1974-75 — a typical school year — Barbara was vice chairman of the school committee and Billie was chairman of both the school and district committees.

"The school board would hold meetings and listen to us but they never took our recommendations seriously," says Billie.

"And I wondered just what the law said about parents' involvements. It was strange to me that when I asked the district for a copy of the law, they said they didn't have one. I finally got a copy from a federal monitoring review team that came to Richmond. . .I started reading the law and found out why the district hadn't given parents copies of it."

From then on, says Barbara, "it was just one incident after another."

Billie refused to sign a funding application one year because the district didn't have an affirmative action plan.

The Alexanders became regulars at the State Board of Education meetings and had the state send in investigative teams to look into their charges.

COUPLE LOBBIED

Meanwhile, the couple continued to lobby for spending compensatory funds on field trips because, "many of our kids have never seen heavy snow, have never been to the beach or the zoo and have never been on cable cars. My son saw a cow for the first time the other day and thought it was a big pig."

The Alexanders contend the policy violates federal regulations concerning membership on the district advisory committee.□

BEHIND THE WALLS

BROOKLYN JAIL SCANDAL

(New York, N.Y.) - In what may be the largest scandal to hit this city's prison system, 21 current and former Department of Corrections employees and seven accomplices were arrested and indicted recently on charges of taking bribes to smuggle narcotics, guns and ammunition, liquor and restaurant food into Brooklyn's House of Detention for inmate use. Of those arrested 14 were correction officers and one is a discharged officer, reports *The New York Times*. The bribes they took ranged from $5 for a sandwich to $250 for cocaine or the theft of prison records. According to the indictments handed down by the grand jury, the criminal activities inside the prison included these activities:

•A civilian aide distributed cocaine while passing out anti-drug leaflets to inmates;

•For a $75 dollar bribe, a guard smuggled a guitar string to a prisoner who wanted to use it to strangle a fellow inmate. The same officer hid an inmate's icepick during a "shakedown" (search) of the prison's cells;

•In the ground-floor lobby of the 10-story prison, a guard sold a .25 caliber pistol and 50 rounds of ammunition to an undercover agent for $90;

•A guard used the officers' locker room to sell stolen merchandise to other officers; and

•Three officers arranged to have cars stolen so they could collect more than $5,000 in false insurance claims. The indictments were the result of a year-long investigation.

ARIZONA WORK STOPPAGE

(Florence, Ariz.) - Inmates here at the Arizona State Prison recently ended a 71-day work stoppage in protest over paltry wages, inhumane visitation rights and overcrowded conditions. The strike was started, according to correspondence received by THE BLACK PANTHER, when incensed inmates reacted to the fact that their wages (ranging from six to 20 cents an hour) kept them from purchasing basic necessities. Over 2,700 inmates are confined in a facility designed for only 1,200 prisoners.

"WE KIDNAPPED THEM"

White Iowa Farmer Wills $30,000 Yearly For Blacks

(Des Moines, Iowa) — In the next few weeks, bankers and lawyers for the late Joseph M. Dorgan will finally begin parceling out Dorgan's estate and respond to the myriad requests from Black organizations and individuals asking for a share of Dorgan's money.

Dorgan, a White farmer who lived like a recluse just outside Booneville, Iowa, died in August, 1973, at the age of 79. He left his estate to "Black people" but not to anyone in particular, stating in his will that the annual income from his estate, worth about $30,000 a year, be spent "in support or aid or maintenance or assistance to the people of the Negro race, singularly or as a group, in their quest for equal rights and equal treatment."

Since Dorgan's death, attorney William Wimir, co-trustee of the estate, has been deluged with over 3,000 requests ranging from handwritten pleas to carefully prepared proposals.

The letters, full of praise for Dorgan's "generosity," came from all over the country, from small Black churches in the South, Black daycare centers in the North, major foundations, Boy Scout troops, self-help groups and individuals.

The four-year delay in meeting the requests was caused by Marcella Harkin, Dorgan's niece and only living heir, who contested the will on the grounds that Dorgan was mentally incompetent, but recently settled out of court for $35,000.

As to why the White Iowa farmer who "never knew a Black person in his life and didn't believe in charity" would leave such a bequest, Wimer quotes Dorgan as saying at the time he made out the will—written incidentally at the time of the Watts riots—"I want to leave it for the Negroes. We went over there and kidnapped them from their land and brought them over here like cattle in ships and we've been treating them like cattle ever since."

Most of the money will probably go for scholarships for Blacks at Iowa colleges and universities, Wimer said.☐

"WE AIN'T PLAYING NO GAMES"

PHILLY GROUP CONFRONTS POLICE

(Philadelphia, Pa.) — A group of predominantly young Black adults which advocates giving America back to the Indians and abolishing all governments is under siege by the notorious Philadelphia Police Department, the *New York Times* reports.

The some 50 people who belong to MOVE live in a large brick house on 33rd Street in the Powelton area of West Philadelphia not far from the Penn-Central station. The group maintains that it is being harassed because of its beliefs — which include eating raw vegetables, keeping their children out of school and naked, even in winter, and sheltering a pack of 60 dogs.

MOVE MEMBER

A MOVE member said that in the last five years the group has lived in the house, which it owns, members have been subjected to more than 600 arrests on minor charges such as disorderly conduct. The young woman said that police killed a numer of dogs owned by group members and were responsible for several stillborn children born to MOVE mothers who were beaten by police officers.

Police have maintained surveillance of the MOVE headquarters since May 20 when several members of the group appeared on a platform behind a thick wooden fence on their property, armed with shotguns and pistols.



Members of MOVE have vowed to fight Philadelphia police. A member of the group is led away by police chief Rizzo's cops (right).

MOVE members fear a police invasion of their home. The police presently have warrants for 11 members identified as having carried weapons on May 20. Last week, two women, one of them a Black sympathizer of MOVE, were arrested near the 33rd Street headquarters.

"We ain't playing no games; if they (police) come in here shooting, we'll return the fire," a MOVE member told the *Times*.

Meanwhile, uniformed policemen and plainclothesmen watch the house around the clock. They take photographs of MOVE members and persons who come to the fence to talk to them and watch the house through binoculars. In turn, MOVE members photograph the police and follow their actions through binoculars.

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FORT MYERS AND ARCADIA OFFICIALS MISUSED FUNDS

Florida Blacks Win Suit Demanding Equal Municipal Services

(Fort Myers, Fla.) - After decades of neglect, Black neighborhoods in this wealthy resort community will finally get street paving, storm sewers, fire hydrants and street lights equal to those in White neighborhoods.

The Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC) and the Washington, D.C.-based Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law have agreed with Fort Myers officials to pretrial settlement of a lawsuit seeking an end to racial discrimination in the distribution of municipal services.

In a similar suit in nearby Arcadia, U.S. District Court Judge Ben Kretzman has frozen $415,000 of federal revenue sharing money until city officials improve and equalize municipal services there.



Unpaved street in Ft. Myers, Florida.

Both Fort Myers and Arcadia are typical of White-dominated city governments which use local, state and federal funds to develop streets, water and sewer systems and recreational facilities in White neighborhoods while ignoring the needs of Black neighborhoods.

In Arcadia, for example, 16 per cent of the Black housing units were located on unpaved streets, compared to two per cent of White housing units.

In the Fort Myers case, Judge Kretzman, as part of the negotiated settlement, ordered the construction of $1.9 million of service improvements in Black neighborhoods.

New water and sewer systems, extra storm drains and extensive street paving is to be done over a three-year period.☐

Serving The Oppressed White Community, Body And Soul

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

made on poverty program, city council and mayoral campaigns.

All of these community campaigns, utilizing the survival apparatus to protect the interest of the community, helped to develop the concept of the Anti-Chicago 21 Coalition.

Threatened by Black and poor majority rule in the centers of finance, trade and business in the country, the power structure that controls the cities determined to move the poor and oppressed communities out, replacing them with white collar members of the middle class.

Poor and working people would be put out in small, dispersed, powerless pockets of poverty to serve as unorganized cheap labor or as the unemployed used to threaten the workers who have jobs.

The plan provided for no human relocation, and, by pushing out Black and poor people from their "urban renewed" neighborhoods into already overcrowded White working class neighborhoods, the plan planted the seeds of race war.

Fred Hampton, Illinois Chairman of the Black Panther Party, had envisioned and begun to develop an extraordinary coalition of forces from the Black, Mexican, Puerto Rican, Native American and poor and working White communities. His assassination on December 4, 1969, halted the movement, but the



The Chicago ISC has led many community struggles.

principles of the coalition, built on self-determination in each community and unity between all, lived on. These pamphlets became the basis of the Anti-Chicago 21 Plan Coalition as community organizations throughout the city learned through bitter experience of the existence of a masterplan and the need for a vehicle for unity.

Besides centralizing information and bringing the full force of a city-wide movement to each community struggle, the Coalition acts to go to the root of many of our problems. The Coalition is successfully attacking the city's use of public money to implement the "Plan for Chicago in the 21st Century" mobilizing quickly at strategic city council meetings and negotiating with federal agencies.

As a growing city-wide force, the Coalition was able, for instance, to determine the key issues in the last Chicago mayoral election and is able to make its weight felt in the city's complicated and powerful political machinery. It is a strategic coalition to challenge power, that is based in the step by step unification of our communities and the wisdom gained in countless struggles for survival.

As a structured political vehicle, with a vision of resistance, the Coalition has achieved concrete results raising the strength and confidence of the oppressed communities and laying the foundation for sterner action.

A PROGRAM FOR SURVIVAL

Someday we will not need and will even laugh at the survival programs created over the last seven years. We will have moved to higher levels controlling larger and larger pieces of the institutions that determine our survival. But this will depend surely on the unity, power and consciousness of oppressed people, winning not reforms but control, winning and sustaining power, and moving on for more.☐

Confirm Police Bullets Killed Chicago Puerto Ricans

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

of Raphael Cruz and Julio Osorio, the FBI last week released the results of the ballistics tests, forcing police Superintendent James Rochford to recant his highly-publicized original account of the June 4 murders at Dearborn Park.

WALTON GUILTY

Rochford now admits that Wood Street District police Sgt. Thomas Walton fired the shots that killed both Cruz and Osorio.

When the incident occurred, the police said they were attempting to peacefully break up a fight between two rival gangs, the Spanish Cobras and the Latin Kings, when Osorio fired several shots at two Wood Street District cops, wildly missing but striking Cruz.

Rochford also said the police did not intentionally shoot into the crowd which numbered over 3,000.

But the family of Raphael Cruz immediately stepped forward to discount the police whitewash of the murder. All of the Cruz family charged that both men were killed by police. Furthermore, Robert Suro of the *Chicago Sun-Times* reported seeing one police officer fire "four or five shots" into the crowd.

After having his "incorrect account" of the Latino rebellion exposed, Rochford arrogantly proclaimed that, had he been in Walton's place, "I probably would have fired" too. Despite the fact that Cruz was shot in the back, as was Osorio, the Chicago police superintendent claimed Walton acted in self-defense — terming the murder "an unfortunate accident."

In the aftermath of the Chicago police attack, at least 133 persons, including 57 policemen, were injured, and 154 arrested. Fifteen persons required hospitalization.

A third person, Domingo Trefaras, 62, was later found dead in the rubble of a burned out building where he had lived alone in an apartment.☐



Police car overturned by Latinos in Chicago police riot.

B.P.P. Donates Free Food To I-Hotel

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for tax purposes over a 30-year period, as would costs for new construction. Also, any demolition would require an environmental impact report, which could take considerable time.

Luis Syquia, a supporter of the I-Hotel tenants, filed an application last January for the hotel to be placed on the National Register.

The Board emphasized that it did so because the hotel has been a focal point of Filipino activity in the city since the 1920s. When



Package from BPP Free Food Program being delivered to I-Hotel.

the application was forwarded to the California Historical Resources Commission prior to going to Washington, the Commission gave its approval for "social-cultural reasons," reports the *San Francisco Chronicle*.

Support for the I-Hotel struggle continues to grow as evidenced by a march in which 200 representatives of 20 unions staged a march and rally in support of the hotel last Sunday.☐

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

By Huey P. Newton

"The Penal Colony"

As we continue with the chapter "The Penal Colony" from Revolutionary Suicide *by Huey P. Newton, we learn of how the Black Panther Party leader and chief theoretician was surprised when he learned that he was to be released from prison after serving nearly three years on trumped-up murder charges.*

No one, including the warden, seemed to know exactly what was going on; he asked me to tell him what time I was leaving and on what date. I guess he thought I had some special word from my attorney, because, according to him, the Alameda County sheriff's department would not tell him how I was going to be transported, or when.

There was some legal entanglement; even though my conviction had been reversed, the California Appellate Court had given the state attorney general a thirty-day extension to appeal their decision. So technically my fate was still in the California Appellate Court's hands, and I could not be removed until those thirty days were up. However, Charles Garry worked out an arrangement with the attorney general to get me released.

The attorney general did not want too much of a fight because public opinion was in my favor, and people would want to know why I had to sit there for another thirty days after all their legal maneuvers had been exhausted. I was in limbo.

That Monday, August 3, I was all checked out and ready to go. I had been having interviews constantly with a number of television and newspaper reporters who had come to see me. All day long I walked around the joint, going from the yard up to the visiting room for interviews and then back to my cell. A rumor circulated that I was supposed to leave at twelve noon. The inmates were very excited.

Every time I went for an interview they would say, "Well, he's gone; I saw him get into a car." Then I would show up again in the yard, and they would be let down because I was spoiling the rumors. Then they would ask me again, "When are you leaving? Why do you keep starting to leave?" Finally, just to stop the questions, I told them I was not leaving until the end of the week.

Privately, I was pretty sure that the Alameda County sheriff's department would want me to leave in secret and therefore would probably come to get me very late at night. That was why they had not given the warden any definite time; they did not want to wade through the thirty or forty reporters standing outside the gate.

I was particularly close with one inmate at San Luis Obispo. He was happy that I was getting out, but he was also depressed because another friend had just left a few days before. Now I was leaving, and he would be pretty much alone. He had done a long time in prison and had no definite idea of when he would be getting out. Most inmates who pull long time become somewhat introverted and stay in their cells most of the time.

On that final day I went back to the visiting room after dinner and was interviewed until 9:30; then I returned to the yard for the general lock-up at 10:00 p.m. While I stood outside talking to several inmates, a guard came out and saw me. He knew I was supposed to be back in my cell, but he just said, "Well, you don't have to lock up." I had never been given a break before, and I thought that was pretty strange, but since only about thirty minutes remained before general lock-up, I decided that they were overlooking an infraction this once, and I went on talking with my friends. About ten minutes later, five or six guards, the "Red Squad" — a roving group of guards assigned to watch subversives — appeared in the yard and came over to me, saying, "You know we have to lock you up."



BPNS photo

HUEY P. NEWTON

It was an obvious set-up. They were resentful because I was leaving and were looking for trouble at the last minute. My friends encouraged me to resist them by refusing to go to my cell, but I knew if I started a fight, they would be involved, too. I did not mind a fight — I was leaving — but my friends had to stay. I did not want them to be subjected to further prison discipline, maybe a delay in their parole dates, or even a new beef against them.

Besides, general lock-up time was near, so we had little to gain from a fight. I went to my cell after saying a few more words to them. The guards were true to form right up to the end. They could not get in the last blow — that would be mine when I walked through those gates — but they got in as many licks as they could.

The day had been extremely tiring, so sleep came quickly. It seemed as if I had been sleeping only a few minutes, although it was actually 2:30 a.m., when the guards opened the door and told me to "roll it up." I had turned in all my prison clothes except underwear, pants, shirt, and my own shoes. I put them on. The cop asked me if I had a jacket — it was pretty chilly out — but I had turned it in. When I came out of the cell block into the yard, it felt cold, but nonetheless refreshing, a kind of misty chill.

As I walked out into the cool night air, I realized that never again, or at least not for a long time, would I take that walk from my cell to the central area where processing is done. I went through the strip search again, taking everything off, and having my mouth, ears, nose, and anus probed. They searched my pockets. There was little I wanted to take out of that prison, but the ritual proceeded as usual.

TO BE CONTINUED

"No Turning Back Now"

REMEMBER SOWETO

(Johannesburg, South Africa) - "*Our children sacrificed themselves to die for the freedom of us all and they are still prepared to push their struggle for the liberation of Blacks. There is no turning back now.*"

For the thousands of militant, courageous Azanian (Black South African) youth in the apartheid state there is, indeed, no turning back, as expressed above by an Azanian Catholic priest in Soweto "township." At least nine Black children, murdered by White police, gave their lives last week in protests throughout the country marking the first anniversary of the Soweto rebellion — the spark that touched off months of Black political protests throughout South Africa last year.

Also killed in last week's ongoing Azanian rebellion were a 49-year-old Black man and three Whites, one of them a police constable. The exact number of those killed, wounded and arrested could not be determined due to the White minority government's practice of lying about such figures. At least 278 Azanians were arrested in two "townships" outside Port Elizabeth some 25 miles north of here, scene of the worst violence last week.

Organized by the Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC) — a group formed out of the initial June 16, 1976, uprising over the forced usage of the Dutch Afrikaans language in Azanian schools — last week's Soweto commemoration included the closing of all schools in mourning for the nearly 2,000 students killed last year; the cancellation of all sports and entertainment activities; and a highly successful two-day general work strike.

WEEK BEGAN OMINOUSLY

The week began ominously for the country's 4.5 million Whites who rule South Africa's over 18.5 million Azanians, Coloreds (mixed race) and Asians. Three young Azanian men, armed with submachine guns and grenades, shot and killed two Whites and wounded one critically in a downtown Johannesburg garage just two blocks from John Vorster Square — headquarters of the notorious South African police.

The incident occurred on Monday, June 13, about 10 a.m. in a dimly lit garage belonging to John Orr and Company, a luxury department store. Witnesses said the young men, described as in their late teens or early twenties, entered the garage from beneath an overhead expressway, firing as they went.

The youth then walked through a service area into a room covered with pictures of nude women where four White men were relaxing during a tea break. The 64-year-old manager of the garage was instantly killed. A 22-year-old driver later died in a hospital of a head wound, and a third man, a 45-year-old mechanic, underwent surgery for injuries in his chest and leg.

Two of the Black youth were arrested, one of whom was shot and wounded by police as he attempted to escape. A third youth was still at large last weekend.

South African "Justice Minister" James Kruger said that the captured youth "had confessed to nothing" but accused them of being urban "terrorists" trained by Cuban





Azanian youth atop burned out school bus, and (right) child has to be helped after being overcome by deadly tear gas.

forces in the People's Republic of Angola. The Western press played up the fact that three Czechoslovakian-made Skorpion machine gun pistols and two Russian-manufactured grenades were found lying on the garage floor.

Also last Monday morning, 800 Azanian students demonstrated in Soweto demanding the release of some 20 Black and White student leaders arrested by police the previous weekend, including SSRC President Sechaba Montsitsi.

Tuesday, June 14, was marked by numerous incidents of Soweto students stoning police and other cars, trucks and buses. Three thousand students boycotted classes as the SSRC distributed thousands of leaflets calling on Black workers to strike on June 16 and 17.

Similar leaflets were distributed by Indian students in their "township" of Lenasia. White university students in Cape Town passed out 10,000 copies of a pamphlet entitled *Solidarity*, urging support for Black students and an end to the brutal apartheid system.

In the Black "township" of Mamelodi outside Pretoria, students stoned buses and cars belonging to Azanian civil servants employed by the hated Bantu administration board, the government agency that controls Black areas.

Government officials described the bombing on Wednesday, June 15, of a commuter railroad line outside Durban, on South Africa's eastern coast, as "an act of sabotage." The bombing destroyed a small section of track but caused no casualties.

In Soweto, heavily armed police, looking for "undesirable elements," searched thousands of Black commuters traveling by train to their jobs in Johannesburg. Those Sowetans who did not have their passbooks or other proof that they worked in the city were arrested.

Tensions heightened on Wednesday when a 17-year-old Soweto student, Philemon Tloane, was viciously beaten to death near a "township" shopping center by men dressed in uniforms similar to those worn by the police. Police officials denied any involvement in the incident.

Earlier in the day, a pamphlet bomb

exploded at Johannesburg's railroad station. There were no injuries reported.

Finally, Thursday, June 16, the first anniversary of the Soweto rebellion arrived, with police opening fire on a night-time student demonstration in Soweto in which at least nine youth were seriously wounded.

In Kabah "township" outside the automobile industrial center of Uitenhage in the southeastern part of South Africa, at least two other Azanians were critically wounded when a group of youth allegedly looted a liquor store.

The largest Soweto protest on June 16 involved some 2,000 students who clashed with police outside a church memorial service while the congregation sang African freedom songs.

On Friday, June 17, violence escalated when police killed at least six Blacks in Kwanobuhle "township" outside Uitenhage, which is near the coastal city of Port Elizabeth. Twenty-four Blacks were reported wounded and several dozen arrested.

Brigadier P. J. Hugo, divisional police commander in Port Elizabeth, said that police shot and killed five Kwanobuhle residents who allegedly tried to loot a liquor store.

Another Black protester was killed in Kwanobuhle by police earlier in the day, and two Azanians died in a store gutted by fire in Kabah "township" near Kwanobuhle.

A 20-year-old Black youth was shot to death last Saturday, June 18, in Mamelodi "township," 10 miles north of Pretoria, by an occupant of a government van that was stoned. In a separate incident on the same day, a 20-year-old White police constable died from wounds he suffered two days earlier when a fellow policeman's gun accidentally discharged while the two were on patrol in Atteridge "township," five miles west of Pretoria.

Despite lingering resistance to Black political protests among older Azanians in South Africa, the students in the apartheid regime have clearly emerged as the dominant Black political force in the country over the last year. Just last week in Soweto, students forced the entire 33 Black members of the Urban Bantu Council to resign. The SSRC charged the Council with being "stooges" for the government.

Summing up the prevailing attitude of Azanian youth, 20-year-old Disebo of Soweto's Morris Isaacson High School, declared, "In the ultimate end, it is violence that will give us our freedom." Miriam Makhula, a 25-year-old student at Isaacson said, "We will die if we must."□



The youth of Soweto rose again last week in defiance of the fascist Vorster regime.

1976 Soweto Rebellion Brings Victories

(Johannesburg, South Africa) — Hector Peterson set the example. The 12-year-old Black Soweto youth—cut down by police bullets during a protest on June 16, 1976, against the compulsory use of the Afrikaans language in Black schools—was the first of nearly 2,000 Azanians, most of them youth, who paid the supreme sacrifice last year to liberate their homeland from the brutal apartheid system.

Who could have imagined that this one Black child's death could ignite a long smoldering resentment among South Africa's Black majority population into a sustained rebellion led by the country's Black youth?

Despite the continuing resistance of the White minority regime to even the most minimal rights for Black, Colored and Asian people, the Black children who shed their blood did not do so in vain. Their lasting contribution to the freedom struggle of South Africa is the renewed hope that they have brought to the country's 18.5 million Black people, slaves in their own land for nearly four centuries, that they *can* and *will* free this bastion of White racism and bring it under the people's control.

From Soweto "township" outside Johannesburg to the "townships" of Capetown, Port Elizabeth and Durban—the Black uprising spread, bringing about many victories, large and small:

•The Nationalist Party (N.P.)-ruled government was forced to drop the required usage of Afrikaans in the Black schools.

For the teenage students who organized the initial Soweto protest, their objections to Afrikaans was both practical and emotional. The Afrikaans language, derived from the Dutch, is primarily used by descendents of the Boer settlers who dominate the apartheid regime—the language of the oppressor. The Black students felt that if they were required to learn a foreign language, they should study English, for them a more practical, useful tool.

CLOSED FOR SIX MONTHS

•Azanian schools were closed for over six months due to student protest over the grossly inadequate education offered to Black children.

While the White settler government requires White children to complete high school in South Africa, no such requirement exists for Azanian youth. Added on to this insult is the disproportionately higher amount of funds that the government spends on White schools compared to those allocated for the segregated schools of the Black "townships."

•Numerous work strikes, again, organized by students, brought South African industry to a halt.

The South African economy is entirely dependent on the slave labor of the Black population. Thus, when Black adult workers, particularly in Soweto and other Johannesburg "townships," stayed away from their jobs in massive numbers several times last year, the economy of the White apartheid regime was virtually crippled—a frightening reminder to the Whites that they cannot survive in South Africa without the Black people that they so viciously repress.

•The successful Christmas boycott and closing of the bars in Soweto showed the determination of Azanian youth to remove from their communities those institutions of capitalism that keep their people's minds off their oppression.

The Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC) initiated the Christmas boycott and shebeen (illegal bar) shutdown. Alcoholism is a serious problem among Blacks in South Africa, and the youth have consistently emphasized to their parents that drinking inevitably brings about contradictions and disunity among the people.

•Although the church leadership eventually backed down, the integration of Catholic schools in South Africa was highly significant.

Few Black people belong to the Catholic Church in South Africa, but the fact that the church is a predominantly White institution, whose priests and nuns dared to defy the apartheid system, was an unpleasant indication to the government that many of its White citizens will no longer tolerate the injustices to which Azanians are subjected.

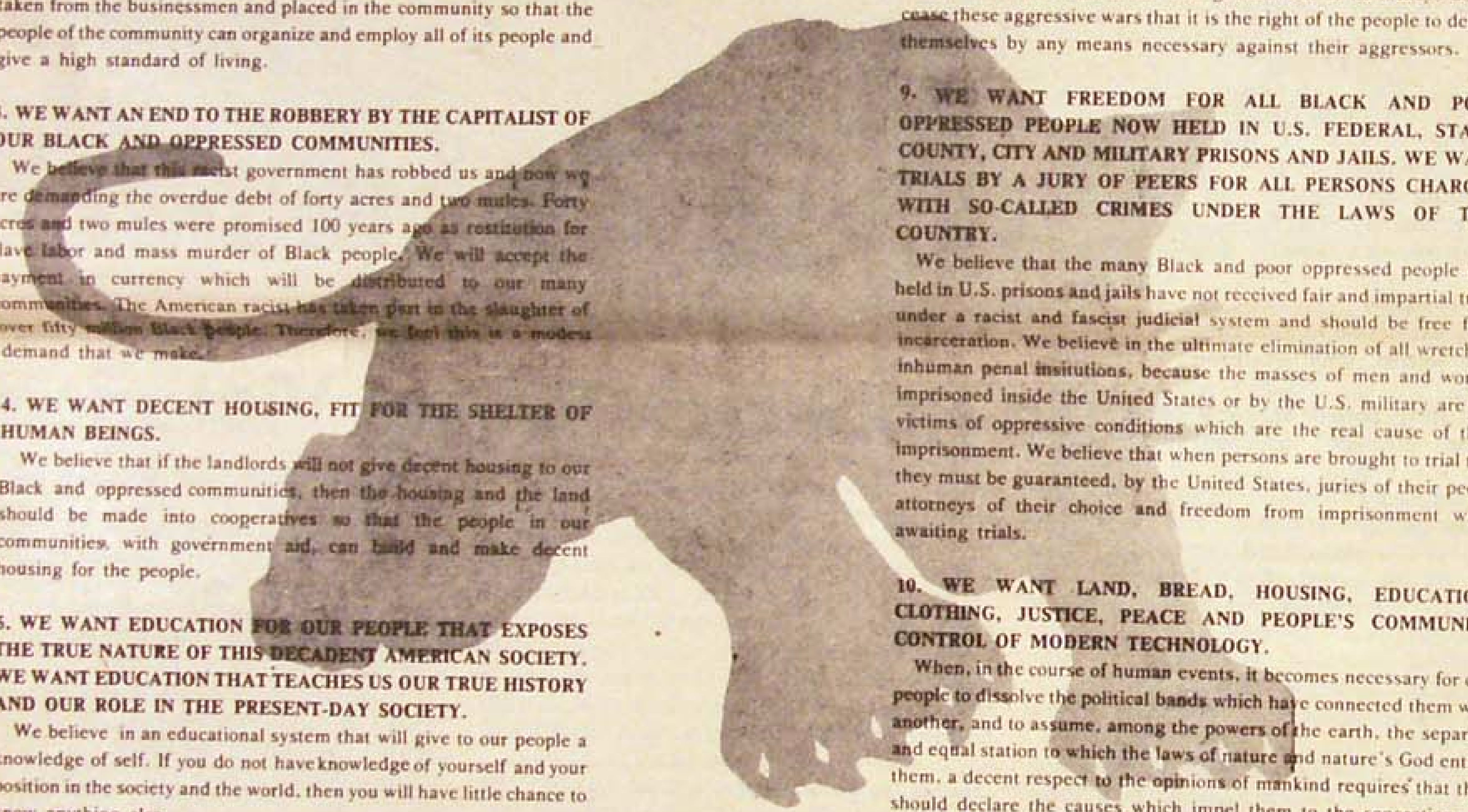
The brutal slayings of Hector Peterson and his young comrades on June 16, 1976, brought worldwide attention to the decadent society of South Africa. Even the United States, pressured by Third World and other progressive countries, has been forced to condemn apartheid and call for Black majority rule.

A luta continua.□

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE



1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowledge of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND POOR OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal insitutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long establish should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.



JEAN-PIERRE HALLET with members of Efe tribe in Zaire.

"Endangered Species" Status For Pygmies

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - The Pygmy people of Zaire should be placed on the endangered species list according to a Belgian-born ethnologist and author.

In a *Los Angeles Times* article published last week, Jean-Pierre Hallet discussed the rapidly advancing extinction of the Pygmies, the famed, small-statured nomadic people who mainly populate the Ituri Forest of Zaire. Known for their excellent marksmanship, the Pygmies recently made world headlines when the reactionary government of Zaire forced them to fight against the revolutionary forces of the National Front for the Liberation of the Congo (FNLC).

Until the beginning of the 20th century, the Pygmies lived uncorrupted by Western civilization. However, with the onset of Belgian colonialism (Zaire was formerly known as the Belgian Congo) in the early 1900s, disease and the foreign culture brought by the colonialists caused the number of Efe Pygmies to decline from 35,000 in the 1930s to 15,000 in the 1960s.

Hallet, 50, who spent a great portion of his childhood living with the Efe people, told the *Times*, "I believe the Pygmies have a right to be left alone, to survive in their own ancestral homeland. Over the years the Pygmies have proven their wisdom by surviving longer than anyone else on earth, peacefully and happily."

The Belgian agronomist continued to explain that when the Efe Pygmies are moved from the forest into rural or urban areas, many of them quickly die,

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BLACK REBELLION IN SOUTH AFRICA INSPIRES "SOWETO POETS"

"He was grabbed
He was hurled to the ground
Like grain
He was pounded and pounded
With a gunbutt
We buried the mess
Another Day
May his soul rest in peace."

(Johannesburg, South Africa) - The subject of the poem, "A Child Dies," is a Black child killed by police during last year's Soweto riots, and the author is poet and playwright Sipho Se-





Scenes from Soweto rebellion of 1976, which sparked nationwide revolt against apartheid.

pamla, probably the best Black writer in South Africa today and leader of those who have become know as the "Soweto Poets."

To these writers, the weeks of rioting, killing and destruction that left more than 600 dead across South Africa marked the bloody birth of a new Black nationalism. In the ashes of Soweto, they found a literary symbol for the hope and despair of the 18 million Blacks ruled by 4.5 million Whites, the *Los Angeles Times* reports.

The center of this new literary energy is Soweto itself, the sprawling "township" outside Johannesburg that is home to a million Blacks.

There, twice a month, 44-year-old Sepamla gathers to read poetry and exchange ideas with Malesela Lebello, Mothobi Mutloatse, Paul Vilakazi, Fanyana Couzyn and other "Soweto Poets."

Sepamla's latest work, *The Soweto I Love*, to be published soon in the United States and Britain, reflects the depth of the feeling fired by the riots.

It is dedicated: "For the dead in Johannesburg, Cape Town and elsewhere, the living of these places who will be keeping vigil over tombstones."

The poem, "A Child Dies," is about a Black youngster fascinated and frightened by a burning shop, who innocently flees into the path of police and is battered to death.

"Like a Hippo" evokes the clumsy police armored personnel carriers used to patrol Soweto's dusty streets during the rioting:

"Like a prehistoric monster
As it is meant to destroy history
It is deadly, deadly to kids
They scream in the night
As they see it in dreams
A menace of the age
It tries
To take us all
Back in time."

Another poem describes the police bullets as "cowardly persuaders that "Brutalize the user, murderer by moral definition. . ."

But the horror of the riots are only part of Sepamla's vision.

"I have a sense of hope that

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LAW OF SEAS DEBATE HEATS UP

THIRD WORLD, WEST BATTLE OVER CONTROL OF SEA'S WEALTH

(United Nations, N.Y.) - A bitter struggle is underway here between Third World countries and Western nations over control of the mineral wealth of the world's oceans.

The last major issue blocking the 10-year effort to work out a set of just and humane international rules governing use of the open seas revolves around the mineral-rich nodules that lie on the floor of the oceans. These spongy, potato-sized objects contain an estimated three trillion dollars worth of nickel, cobalt, manganese and other mineral substances, *Pacific News Service* reports.

Some 155 nations are participating in the current Sixth Session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. In addition to talks on the mineral seabeds, the Conference is also considering such issues as military security, pollution, fishing rights, trade and transportation, and oil and gas resources.

The developed nations, led by the U.S., are seeking to retain their free access to the seas, whose riches they can exploit through technological superiority. Third World nations have been struggling for many years to protect their maritime resources from further plunder by industrialized countries.

THREE MILES

The U.S. has historically honored only three miles off shore as each nation's territorial claim, thus allowing the U.S.'s multinational corporations the opportunity to rob the resources of tiny nations. By early last year over 50 countries claimed 12 miles or more, with many nations claiming 200 miles, the *Guardian* reports.

Then last year, the U.S. unilaterally claimed 200 miles, mainly to get at the mineral wealth below the sea. This decision stalled the negotiations, presenting a serious obstacle to moving forward.

The current controversy over the seas has a long history. Each of the world's dominant powers has historically put a priority on control of the seas. As these earlier empires declined, so did their control of the seas.

Following World War II, the U.S. emerged as the world's dominant power and as the controller of the seas. That control is now being challenged by the Third World.

The U.S. has followed the Roman view that the seas are "public gifts" and the British Empire's assertion of "freedom of the seas." The U.S.'s legal position has been that the ocean is the property of no one, *res nullius*. This notion regards the oceans as a frontier land for any nation to use. This approach allows various forms of capitalist piracy.

The Third World argues the *res cummunis* position — that the ocean is the property of everyone. This view is that any resource drawn from the water should be shared by the world to benefit all nations, not just the exploiter who has the technology.

WATER SHORTAGE

The severe water shortage in the Third World was the subject of the recent U.N. Water Conference held in Mar Del Plata, Argentina. The conference was attended by government officials and environmental experts from 130 nations.

The seriousness of the world water crisis has caused many Third World and progressive nations to agree with a document prepared by the Vatican for the Water Conference that water is a basic "human right" that must be guaranteed by new national and international agreements.

All parties agree that the solution to equitable exploitation of the seabed minerals lies in creation of an International Seabed Resource Authority (ISRA). But the developing and industrialized nations became deadlocked last year on how much authority the ISRA should have.

The developing nations, represented in the U.N. by the "Group of 77," want an ISRA with

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Fishermen bringing in huge catch (above) and offshore oil drilling platform (right).

Declare Pygmies "Endangered Species"

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particularly from sunstroke and other diseases that are not found in the forest.

Hallet said that there are now only 3,800 pureblooded Efes still living in their traditional lifestyle who are resisting efforts to force them into the 20th century.

In central Africa during the 1960s there were approximately 35,000 Pygmies collectively known as the Mbuti. Hallet explained that these groups included the Efes, Akas and Twides. Since then, most other Pygmy groups have either abandoned their traditional culture, intermarried or otherwise been absorbed by stronger and larger surrounding groups.

The Efes remain the sole Pygmies who have tried to preserve their traditional ways of life. They secure their basic needs of food, freshwater, firewood and traditional clothing, from the tropical rain forest. They obtain the meat they need by killing animals with poison-tipped bows and arrows.

EFE PYGMIES

The Efe Pygmies usually live in small groups of less than 30, have no chiefs, elders or any other form of government, preferring to solve their disputes through discussion.□

Africa In Focus

People's Mozambique

The army high command of the People's Republic of Mozambique charged last week that Rhodesia had launched a major attack on its eastern neighbor and that heavy fighting was still going on. Radio Mozambique quoted an army command statement as saying that Rhodesian troops attacked the district of Mussurinze in Manica province on June 10, backed by heavy artillery, armored cars and planes. Forces of the White minority Rhodesian regime initiated the invasion of Mozambique on May 29 but later alleged that they had withdrawn from the country.

Namibia

A recent war communique issued by freedom fighters of the South West People's Organization (SWAPO) detailed major victories scored in the armed liberation struggle in Namibia against the forces of the South African government. The communique said that SWAPO forces killed 135 enemy troops, destroyed 14 vehicles, shot down three helicopters and captured a large quantity of military hardware in the past two months.

United States

Several members of the House of Representatives last week sent a letter to U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance protesting the closing of the Rhodesian information office in Washington. The letter, signed by 44 House members, demanded "a full explanation" of the State Department-ordered closing of the Rhodesian office, which the congressmen claimed would hinder the country's transition to Black majority rule. The office was closed in compliance with a recently adopted United Nations resolution.



Saharan youth demand the independence of their homeland.

Polisario Front Crushes Mauritanian Troops In Fierce Battle

(Zouerate, Mauritania) - Freedom fighters of the Polisario Front recently scored a smashing victory here against troops of the expansionist Mauritanian government.

The attack took place several days before the fourth anniversary of the Front's launching of the armed struggle to liberate the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic.

This heavily fortified iron mining center, vital to Mauritania's economy, was crippled as the result of a four-hour Polisario raid that left 54 enemy troops dead and 70 wounded, the *Guardian* reported.

A communique issued by the guerrilla organization's defense minister, Ibrahim Ghalij said that Polisario fighters "reduced this stronghold of the Mauritanian military and economic apparatus. . ." A military barracks and key rail and power stations were totally destroyed during the attack.

In addition, 10 enemy land rovers were captured along with three mortars, seven machine guns, 12 bazookas and a large quantity of ammunition.

The Zouerate strike, while not the Front's first deep penetration into Mauritanian territory, is considered its most important military operation to date. Significantly, the attack came just a few hours after Mauritanian President Moktar Ould Daddah arrogantly stated that Polisario "does not exist."

Since Spain abandoned its former territory in January, 1976, the 105,000 people of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic — proclaimed last year by the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

OVER 5,000 TURN OUT TO HONOR SOUTH MOLUCCAN MARTYRS

(Assen, the Netherlands) - The funeral for six young South Moluccans killed in the break-up of a 20-day train hijacking became a dramatic and powerful political statement last week when thousands of their countrymen — estimated as between 5,000 to 10,000 — turned out to pay tribute to their fallen martyrs.

The size of the crowd assembled for memorial services at the South Moluccan Evangelical Church to mourn the deaths of the five men and one woman killed by Dutch commandos in a predawn raid on Saturday, June 11, was an unmistakable message to the Netherlands' government of overwhelming support for the cause of independence for their homeland.

After the service the throng, representing close to one-fourth of the 40,000 South Moluccans living in the Netherlands, marched silently behind the coffins in a three-mile procession to the cemetery where the bodies were buried in a common grave.

"The mourners ranged from children to the elderly. Almost all wore black or dark brown. The procession was chilling as it moved noiselessly across the flat landscape," the *New York Times* reports.

The red-white-green-blue flags of the Republic of South Moluccas, the government in exile, flew at half-mast from almost every window along the route.

At the funeral, the attitude of the mourners was grim and determined. Several old men, women and children had spent the night weeping and praying over the six lacquered caskets.





Thousands of South Moluccan exiles turned out to mourn their countrymen who were slaughtered by Dutch security forces.

Many expressed the same sentiments as a middle-aged man who said: "I hope the government no longer takes us as a joke. This is a good thing because it will make the [Dutch] government take us seriously."

Declared a spokesperson for the South Moluccan Youth Liberation Front: "Our comrades were murdered by the collaborators of Indonesian fascism. Our revolution might need a lot more victims

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FOCUSED AGAINST YOUTH

Repression Of West Bank Palestinians Escalates

(Ramallah, Occupied West Bank) - As the Middle East war rages on here, repression of the Palestinian people by the Israeli government intensifies, particularly that against the youth — the mainstay of the Palestinian resistance movement.

Sumaliah, 21, a student at Birzet University near here, told the *Los Angeles Times* about the kinds of harassment Palestinians are subjected to by their Zionist oppressors.

"There are eight or 10 of our students in jail right now," she said. "Over the past two or three years, two-thirds of our students must have been picked up at one time or another."

Continuing, Sumaliah described the humiliation endured by young Palestinian women when they go through roadblocks.

"Sometimes you get stopped three times between Ramallah and Nablus. Each time," she said, "they start searching your luggage. The soldiers have learned enough Arabic to be able to say filthy things to the girls while they are searching."



West Bank Palestinians demonstrate against Israeli occupation.

Another young West Bank woman, Fathma, who is a 21-year-old college student, described an incident in which her father was detained by the Israeli occupation forces.

"Anyone picked up, any time.

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"Right To Live"

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"Politically, it's real nice to have a strong ideology," Judy commented, ". . .but food is a real important issue," she said in reference to the daily donations of hot meals provided by the BPP Free Food Program.

Judy stressed that the signing of the 504 regulations is only the "tip of the iceberg" and that disabled persons have a long struggle ahead. She detailed several areas of discrimination suffered by disabled persons and the long struggle ahead to insure that the 504 provisions will be enforced in housing, education and other areas.

The next speaker on the program was Dennis Billups, a young Black man who is blind and has hearing problems. Two years ago, before the 504 Coalition was formed, Dennis fought for the implementation of a program for the disabled at San Francisco City College. Disabled persons "must be included in our society," he said, "because they are our society. . .Everyone, in some shape or form is disabled, including the President."

Dennis gave a forceful and inspiring speech, during which he gave his personal thanks to the Black Panther Party for the food which sustained the HEW sit-in.

After Dennis spoke, Marie White followed with some information on upcoming events in which disabled persons will be protesting the cutbacks in services available to them.



Last Sunday's OCLC Forum provided a deep insight into the struggles and hardships of disabled people.

Special thanks were given to Mrs. Marie Gilbert and Willie Dixon for their unwavering support of disabled people. During the HEW occupation Mrs. Gilbert, through her Medi-Hop service, provided free transportation for protesters while Dixon, as head of the Machinists Union local, saw to it that a delegation of the 504 Coalition was able to travel to Washington, D.C.☐

Philly Group Confronts Police

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

All members of the organization use "Africa" for their last name. Merle Africa, a young woman in her twenties, said that MOVE has chapters in New York, Detroit, Chicago and other cities. The group was founded by John Africa, whose exact identity and whereabouts Merle would not disclose.

Merle went on to say that MOVE members do not use alcohol or narcotics and eat mostly uncooked foods, such as raw potatoes. The group is nonviolent, she insisted, but "we will not tolerate violence on our persons."

TENSE SITUATION

Delbert Africa said that the situation would remain tense "until Rizzo (Philadelphia's mayor) gets enough pressure on him and backs down." Delbert emphasized the repressive nature of American society and declared, "Today it's MOVE. Tomorrow it could be the Daughters of the American Revolution."☐

World Scope

United Nations

The United States walked out of an African-sponsored meeting here recently in protest against the exclusion of Israel, reports the *New York Times*. The meeting, commemorating the shooting a year ago of Black student demonstrators in South Africa, had been arranged by the Organization of African Unity on behalf of its 48 Black African and Arab member countries, and invitations were sent to all U.N. members except Israel and South Africa.

Sweden

The United States was the world's leading supplier of major weapons to Third World nations in 1976, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute said recently. The Institute's 1977 yearbook said U.S. sales of major weapons to Third World nations accounted for about 40 per cent of the total, while the Soviet Union sold about 20 per cent and Britain and France eight per cent each.

Spain

The people of Spain choose a new parliament here last week in the first free elections in that country in 41 years. Polling was reported to have been peaceful, with more than 80 per cent of the eligible voters participating, casting ballots for the 350-member lower house and a senate of 207 elected and 41 appointed members.

United States

The chairman of the board and a top executive of the Gulf Oil Corporation acknowledged under questioning recently that the international cartel with which the corporation cooperated had brought about an increase in the world price of uranium and, to a limited extent, in the cost of uranium in the U.S. The acknowledgement by the two executives appeared to reverse earlier positions the giant oil company has taken in defense against charges it may have violated U.S. antitrust laws.

ENTERTAINMENT

"TO BE A SLAVE": THE ROOTS OF BLACK HISTORY

[*To Be A Slave*, written by Julius Lester, illustrated by Tom Feelings, copyright 1968, $.95, Dell Laurel-Leaf Library, 158 pages.]

"In all the books that you have studied you never have studied Negro history, have you? You studied about Indian and White folks, but what did they tell you about the Negro? If you want Negro history, you will have to get it from somebody who wore the shoe, and by and by, from one to another, you will get a book."

— Ex-slave
Tennessee

This, in fact, is exactly what Julius Lester did in compiling his powerful work, *To Be A Slave*.

Listen, as words of torment and horror scream from its pages:

•*"I was born in Georgia, in Norcross, and I'm ninety years old. My father's name was Roger Stielszen and my mother's name was Betty. Massa Early Stielszen captures them in Africa and brung them to Georgia. He got killed and my sister and me went to his son. His son was a killer. He got in trouble in Georgia and got him two good-stepping horses and the covered wagon. Then he chains all his slaves round the necks and fastens the chains to the hosses and makes them walk all the way to Texas. My mother and my sister had to walk. Emma was my sister. Somewhere on the road it went to snowing, and massa wouldn't let us wrap anything round her feet. We had to sleep on the ground, too, in all that snow.*

GREAT, LONG WHIP

"Massa have a great, long whip platted out of rawhide, and when one of the slaves fall behind or give out, he hit him with that whip. It take the hide every time he hit a slave. Mother, she give out on the way, 'bout the line of Texas. Her feet got raw and bleeding, and her legs swoll plumb out of shape. Then massa, he just take out his gun and shot her, and while she lay dying, he kicks her two, three times, and say, 'Damn a nigger what can't stand nothing.' You know that man, he wouldn't bury Mother. Just leave her laying where he shot her at.

•*"We lodged in log huts and on the bare ground. Wooden floors were an unknown luxury. In a single room were huddled, like cattle, ten or a dozen persons, men, women and children. All ideas of refinement and decency were, of course, out of the question. There were neither bedsteads, nor furniture of any description. Our beds were collections of straw and old rags, thrown down in the corners and boxed in with boards, a single blanket the only covering. Our favorite way of sleeping, however, was on a plank, our heads raised on an old jacket and our feet toasting before the smouldering fire. The wind whistled and the rain and snow blew in through the cracks, and the damp earth soaked in the moisture till the floor was miry as a pigsty. Such were our houses."*

•*"My mother told me that he owned a woman who was the mother of seven children, and when her babies would get about a year or two of age, he'd sell them and it would break her heart. She never got to keep them. When her fourth baby was born and was about two months old, she just studied all the time about how she would have to give it up, and one day she said, 'I just decided I'm not going to let ol' master sell this baby; he just ain't going to do it.' She got up and give it something out of a bottle and pretty soon it was dead."*

Tracing the path of Blacks from their capture in Africa to just after "emancipation" and the rise of the Ku Klux Klan, Lester, a former field secretary for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), has tied the poignant statements together with an eloquent commentary that provides the context to which the quotes refer.

As Lester remarks at one point:





Illustrations by Tom Feelings.

"To be a slave. To be owned by another person, as a car, house, or table is owned. To live as a piece of property that could be sold — a child sold from its mother, a wife from her husband. To be considered not human, but a 'thing' that plowed the fields, cut the wood, cooked the food, nursed another's child; a 'thing' whose sole function was determined by the one who owned you.

"To be a slave. To know, despite the suffering and deprivation, that you were human, more human than he who said you were not human. To know joy, laughter, sorrow, and tears and yet be considered only the equal of a table.

"To be a slave was to be a human being under conditions in which that humanity was denied. They were not slaves. They were people. Their condition was slavery.

"They who were held as slaves looked upon themselves with the eyes and minds of human beings, conscious of everything that happened to them, conscious of all that went on around them. Yet slaves are often pictured as little more than dumb, brute animals, whose sole attributes were found in working, singing, and dancing. They were like children and slavery was actually a benefit to them — this was the view of those

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25







5,000 South Moluccans Honor Martyrs

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

among our sons and daughters."

At the grave site, young men removed the independence flags and folded them while the families of the dead youth looked on. The mourners sang hymns and their national anthem, which begins with the words, "Molucca, our country."

Fiercely proud, many of the 40,000 South Moluccans living in the Netherlands are determined to regain their homeland located in the Southeast Asian seas, the South Moluccan islands, after centuries of being a Dutch colony, were taken over by Indonesia in 1951.

That was the same year many of the exiles, militant advocates for the independence of the South Moluccans even then, were brought to the Netherlands, assured by the Dutch government that they would be returned in six months.

This dual political betrayal has not been forgotten. Rather it lies at the root of the Moluccan demand that the Netherlands pressure Indonesia, with whom it maintains extensive economic ties, to release its hold on the spice-rich islands.

Meanwhile, an unnamed Moluccan told an *Associated Press* reporter that the coffins of the dead youth had been opened at the church and mourners had counted over 300 bullet holes in the body of one man and over 109 in the body of the woman.

Dutch officials admit they fired over 7,000 rounds into the compartments known to be used by the Moluccans.

The three South Moluccans who survived the murderous barrage — though one was critically wounded — along with the four Moluccans seized when commandos stormed the schoolhouse where they kept three teachers hostage, were taken into custody by Dutch police. One hundred and five schoolchildren were held hostage for three days by the South Moluccans before being released.

The most recent incident is the second in the last 18 months in which South Moluccan youth have staged train hijackings to push forth their political demands. Although tensions throughout this northeast Dutch are were heightened, no violence resulted.

Now, as one South Moluccan commented, "The risk of civil war is great in Holland as a result of these cowardly attacks."□

Law Of Seas

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

"direct and effective control" of ocean resources, exercising de facto ownership over the deep sea beds.

Under this scheme, ISRA would set quotas for the amount of resources mined in any given period. It would also have the power to impose a variety of conditions, including the mandatory transfer of technology to developing nations and training of their personnel.

The industrial nations oppose giving ISRA the power to set quotas and conditions. Under their plan, ISRA would simply grant companies (or nations) licenses for specific seabed sites. In return, the companies would pay ISRA a portion of their profits, which would be divided among the developing nations and would also fund the Authority.

The setting of mining quotas is especially vital to the developing nations because uncontrolled mining and processing of nodules could threaten the current market for land-mined copper, manganese, cobalt and nickel — all now largely controlled by the developing countries.□



Polisario Front Crushes Mauritanian Troops In Battle

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

Polisario Front — have become pawns in a power struggle between Mauritania and Morocco, both of whom want control of the desert country's rich phosphate deposits.

From less than 1,000 freedom fighters in 1973, the Front has grown to an estimated 5,000-10,000 men and women, most of whom are in their twenties. The principal supporter of the Front is Algeria, which opposes Mauritania's and Morocco's expansionism.

POLITICAL SUPPORT

Algeria provides material and political support to the Saharan armed struggle. The progressive north African government has opened its country to some 80,000 Saharan refugees, who fled from the vicious napalm bombing carried out by the Mauritanian and Moroccan aggressors.

In addition to their increasing military victories, the Polisario Front has also gained key political support. At recent meetings of foreign ministers of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), Polsario observers and their Algerian sponsors succeeded in isolating Morocco. As a result, Morocco left the organization.

The Front's foreign minister, Irabhim Hakin, and his deputy were active participants in last month's United Nations Human Rights Commission meetings in Geneva, Switzerland.

Meanwhile, opposition to the Saharan war mounts among the Mauritanian and Moroccan peoples. Ghali said that there have been numerous strikes and demonstrations both inside Mauritania and among the country's troops in the Saharan Republic.□



Polisario freedom fighters poised for battle (top) and marching in Sahara Desert.

INSIDE LATIN AMERICA

Central America

Rosalyn Carter's one stop in Central America, Costa Rica, during her recent tour of Latin America was apparently chosen to avoid widespread political unrest which characterizes virtually all of the rest of that region.

There have been widespread antigovernment protests in El Salvador ever since charges of fraud followed the February elections, setting off rioting in the capital and drawing some 50,000 protesters into the fray. Though the government claims only five people were killed by soldiers, eyewitnesses reported seeing many women and children dying and entire truckloads of bodies being taken away.

Guatemala continues to press its claim to Belize, formerly British Honduras, a self-governing British colony whose independence Guatemala has never recognized. The conflict could erupt into war.

In Panama, the canal issue remains unsettled.

President Carter has done nothing to cut off substantial American aid—over $2 billion in grants and credits since World War II — and training of right-wing Central American armies. Carter has been pressed to disassociate himself from the Nicaraguan military regime of Anastasio Somoza, considered one of the most brutal on the continent. The U.S. has provided more than $20 million in military aid alone to the Somoza regime over the last 15 years, making it by far the largest per capita recipient of such aid in Central America. All cadets in the Nicaraguan National Guard — the main body fighting the guerrilla movement — train for a year at the U.S. Army's School of the Americas in the Panama Canal Zone. Nicaragua, which recently joined with Guatemala and El Salvador to form a military alliance of the region's three most repressive armies, continues to face a 15-year-long guerrilla insurgency.

SPORTS

SPORTS BRIEFS

Medical Scapegoat

(San Diego, Calif.) - A Black psychiatry expert, Dr. Arnold J. Mandell, faces the possibility of losing his medical license after being made a scapegoat in professional football's drug abuse scandals. Mandell has been charged by the state of California with unprofessional conduct, gross incompetence and gross negligence in prescribing amphetamines to football players for the San Diego Chargers while he was the team's psychiatrist in 1972-1973. Mandell contends that the investigation is an attempt to silence him on the issue of drug abuse in professional football — an issue on which he has written extensively. Mandell, an acknowledged leader in his field, admits he wrote the prescriptions for the players — but as part of a treatment to get players off of drugs they were acquiring off the streets when the Chargers had quit routinely supplying the team with "ups" before each game. In 1973, several Chargers were fined for drug abuse, primarily marijuana, reports the *Los Angeles Times*.

Boycott Avoided

(London, England) - A threatened boycott of next summer's Commonwealth Games by Black member nations of the organization was avoided last week with the unanimous adoption of a statement "discouraging contact or competition" with South Africa. The statement said, in part, "They (Commonwealth nations) accepted it as the urgent duty of each of their governments to vigorously combat the evil of apartheid. . ."

Allen Suspended

(Oakland, Calif.) - All-Star Black third baseman Richie Allen was suspended for one week without pay last week by Oakland Athletics (A's) owner Charles Finley. Allen had been out of the lineup with a shoulder injury and apparently angered Finley when he left the team without his permission. The Black ballplayer, who has a reputation for refusing to bow to the racism of major league baseball, was begged by Finley to join the A's before this season after the core of a world championship team (1972-73-74) was lost due to the backwardness of the hated A's owner.

FIRST BLACK MANAGER

FRANK ROBINSON FIRED BY CLEVELAND

(Cleveland, Ohio) — Frank Robinson, baseball's first Black manager, became the scapegoat for the Cleveland Indians' poor record this season when he was fired last Sunday.

When Robinson took over as player-manager of the American League (A.L.) team in October, 1974, he was the realization of one of the last wishes of the late Jackie Robinson, the first Black major league baseball player. However, when the Indians suffered a 12-21 record earlier this season, newspaper headlines began predicting Robinson's demise.

The Indians rebounded to win 11 of their next 16 games but recently lost six of seven games, sending them into the cellar of the A.L.'s Eastern Division. As it turned out, this sealed the proud Robinson's fate when the club's owners announced last Sunday he would be replaced by the pitching coach, Jeff Torborg.

Robinson, who was born in Oakland, California, and attended McClymonds High, commented, "I haven't really had too much of a chance to think of anything. Surprised? Yes and no. This thing has been hanging for quite some time.

"The sad thing about it is the ball club was starting to come back," he went on, "and the play the way it is capable of playing. . .The hardest thing about managing is walking away from it."



Former baseball superstar FRANK ROBINSON was fired last week as manager of the Cleveland Indians.

Robinson added that when he took the job he knew that eventually, he would be fired, "but not this soon."

In his first year as manager, the Indians overcame a slow start to wind up fourth in the A.L. Eastern Division with a 79-80 record. Then, last season the Indians fell one game short of third place with a record of 81-78 — the first time since 1968 the team finished over .500.

As a player for 21 years, Robinson was spectacular as he became the first player to win the Most Valuable Player award in both the A.L. and the National League (N.L.) — with the Baltimore Orioles of the A.L. and the Cincinnati Reds of the N.L. He led both teams to World Series titles.

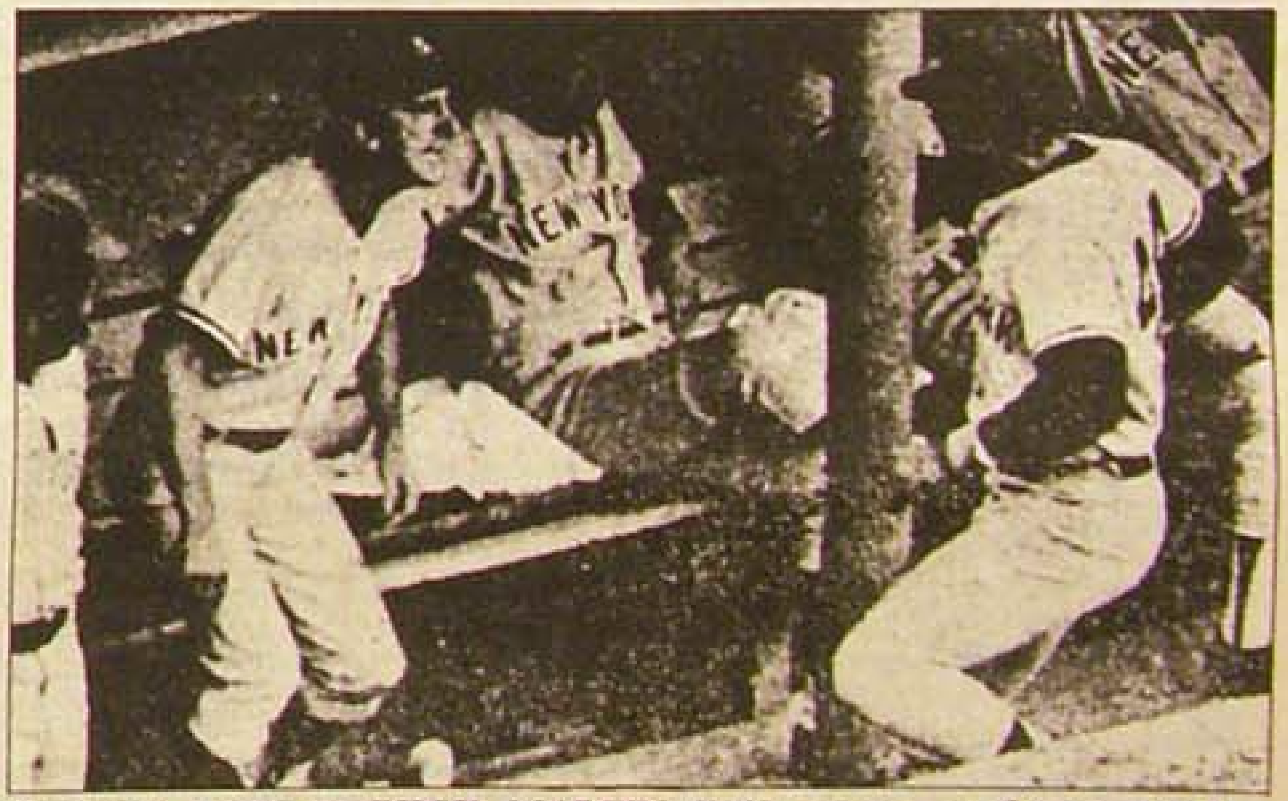
However, the Black baseball star fell victim to the "must-win" syndrome of profit-based professional sports when the Indians did not perform as expected this season. Now, both professional baseball and pro football have no Black field leaders.□

New Yankees' Uproar: Martin Attacks Jackson

(Boston, Mass.) - New York Yankees manager Billy Martin apparently went beserk last Saturday during an American League baseball game with the Boston Red Sox when he attempted to attack team superstar Reggie Jackson for allegedly failing to chase a ball in right field.

In a nationally televised game, Martin took Jackson out of the game, and after a heated exchange of words, had to be restrained from attacking the high-priced Black player as he walked to the dressing room. Yankee coaches Yogi Berra and Elston Howard had to restrain the two men to keep them from coming to blows.

In May, after being benched by Martin for a low batting average, Jackson hit a game-tying homer against the Red Sox. When he approached the Yankee dugout he jogged to a far corner, failing to shake Martin or his teammates' hands.



Yankees' manager BILLY MARTIN (left) seems ready to attack REGGIE JACKSON.

In an interview with the *New York Times* after the game last Saturday, the angry Jackson blasted, "It makes me cry, the way they treat me on this team. The Yankee pinstripes are Ruth and Gehrig and DiMaggio and Mantle. I'm just a Black man to them who doesn't know how to be subservient.

"I'm a big Black man," he added, "with an I.Q. of 160 making $100,000 a year and they treat me like dirt."□

Rhodesia's Information War

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

for more sordid operations, such as the massacre of over 600 Black Rhodesians, including women and children, in a refugee camp in Mozambique on August 8, 1976.

Before the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees discovered the bodies and the burned-out camp, the Smith regime had celebrated (with champagne) the alleged killing in "hot pursuit" of 300 "terrorists."

It is a well-known fact that thousands of Black Rhodesians have been crossing the border into Mozambique and Botswana to join the guerrilla forces.

Mr. Smith cannot admit to this because he claims that he has "the happiest Africans in the world."

To get around this dilemma, a largescale public relations campaign was mounted to convey the impression that 400 Black mission high school pupils were "kidnapped" by "terrorists" on January 30 and taken to Botswana.

But the fact that the students, who had been continually harassed by security forces, were planning to escape to join the liberation movement was only established after they had been interviewed by their grief-stricken parents (sent to Botswana, with a television crew, at the Smith regime's expense) and by churchmen and British diplomats on the spot.

NOT DETERRED

Not deterred by this blow to its credibility, the regime proceeded to allege that 15 of the children were murdered after arriving at their destination in Zambia.

Similarly, the killing of White missionaries has been attributed to "terrorists" because Black gunmen were seen committing the crime. But the Selous Scouts are also Black, and they have already been caught masquerading as guerrillas in the killing of Rhodesian tribesmen as well as the refugees in Mozambique.

Oddly, a regime that prides itself on its ratio of killings or capture has yet to produce the culprits. Instead, it claimed that the lone Black "terrorist" (guerrillas don't operate singly) who shot three elderly White missionaries on December 5, escaped custody and fled across the Zambezi River!

Nor is there any evidence to identify the killers of seven White missionaries on February 6 — the fourth of the Sunday "atrocities."

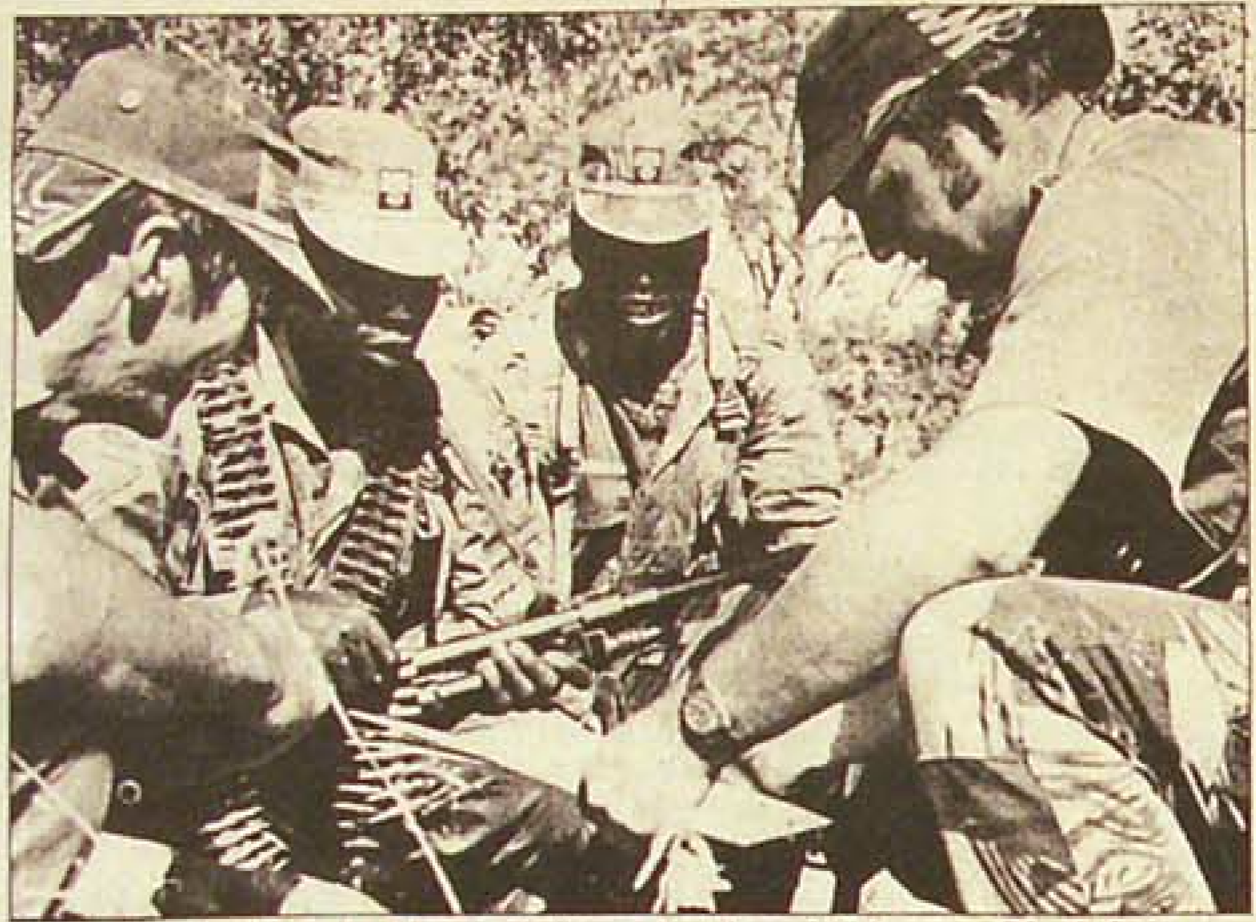
Although an enterprising reporter discovered some footprints of the security forces at the scene of the crime, the official denial was accompanied by the excuse that heavy rains hampered the search. However, after a skirmish in which security forces killed some of their Black opponents, the latter were "discovered" to be the killers of the missionaries.

While some of these dirty tricks may be exposed after the event, it is their occurrence rather than their refutation that captures the attention of the outside world.

But the main technique in the Smith regime's propaganda campaign remains the equation of Black liberation with "Communism," which in Rhodesia, as in South Africa, is defined as opposition to apartheid.

If this allegation is also accepted at face value, then the ruling White minority, with its monopoly of the news media, can prolong its survival in an otherwise unwinnable war. It has yet to be convinced to the contrary.□





Bombed school bus in Rhodesia (top photo) and infamous Black Selous Scouts with White Rhodesian officers, both of whom have committed countless atrocities against the Zimbabwean people.

"Soweto Poets"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

from the ashes of the deaths and detentions there is a purification that means that in the end the Blacks will triumph, which will also be a triumph for Whites, because there will be no need for strife," he said in an interview.

In the daytime, Sepamla works as a personnel director for an American company in Johannesburg. In the evening and on weekends he writes.

Invariably wearing a leather jacket, he reads his poems to small gatherings in Soweto or at Shakespeare House, the U.S. Information Center in downtown Johannesburg. He was recently denied a passport to visit the United States.

During the last two years, two collections of Sepamla's poetry have been published to critical acclaim — *Hurry Up To It* and *The Blues Is You and Me.*

He also has written a number of plays produced in South Africa, including *The Party Last Night* and *Yesterday's Fall* and is about halfway through his first novel.

In addition he edits *S'Ketsh*, a journal of Black theater, and *New Classic*, a magazine of short stories, poems and criticism.

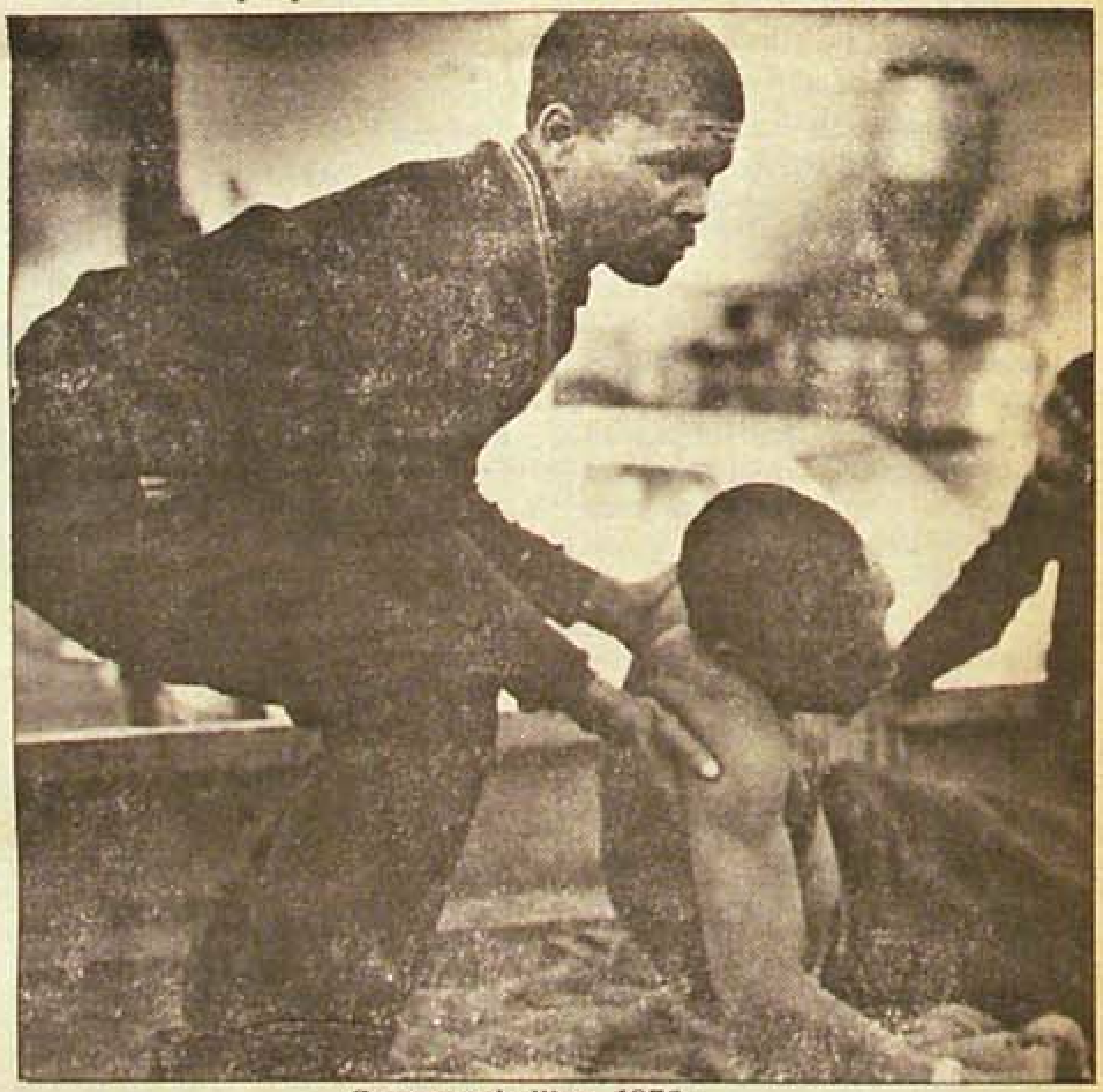
His new poetry, however, is haunted by Soweto. In "Soweto," he describes the township as "a huge quiet cemetery, where many have been buried by day, resurrected by night. . ."

The final stanza reads:

"I love you Soweto
I've done so long before
The summer swallow deserted you
I have bemoaned the smell of death."

Despite the note of desolation and distress in poems about Soweto, in "This Land" Sepamla declares his faith in the future of a South Africa where Blacks are free:

"I have never had to say
This land is mine
This land has always been me
It is named after me. . ."□



Soweto rebellion, 1976.

To Be A Slave

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 21

who were not slaves.

"Those who were slaves tell a different story."

As sources of information for his remarkably vivid and heart-rendering accounts, Lester turned to rare slave narratives White historians rarely encounter when preparing the biased, one-sided history presented in this country's public schools.

Of particular value, the author explains, were the accounts of slavery recorded by the Federal Writer's Project in the 1930s, one of whose tasks was to interview those ex-slaves still alive. Also, informative rememberances were taken from the 19th century narratives of runaway slaves used by the American Anti-Slavery Society and other northern "liberals" at that time in the growing abolitionist movement prior to the Civil War.

The shaded, subtle illustrations by Tom Feelings, one of the truly top Black contemporary artists, adds yet another dimension to this fine book.

Listen:

• *"Lincoln got the praise for freeing us, but did he do it? He give us freedom without giving us any chance to live to ourselves and we still had to depend on the Southern White man for work, food and clothing, and he held us out of necessity and want in a state of servitude but little better than slavery. Lincoln done but little for the Negro race and from a living standpoint, nothing. White folks are not going to do nothing for Negroes except keep them down. Harriet Beecher Stowe, the writer of* Uncle Tom's Cabin, *did that for her own good. She had her own interests at heart and I don't like her, Lincoln, or none of that crowd. The Yankees helped free us, so they say, but they let us be put back in slavery again.*

"When I think of slavery it makes me mad. I do believe in giving you my story, 'cause with all the promises that have been made, the Negro is still in a bad way in the United States, no matter in what part he lives. It's all the same."

To Be A Slave is a book vigorously recommended to those interested in Black history, of course; but more importantly, to those involved in transforming the plight of suffering humanity, no matter what race or color. By delving into the life experiences of Black slaves, by learning their fears and their hopes, their joys and their sorrows, all humanity benefits.□

Letters to the Editor

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

ON DISCHARGE UPGRADING

Gentlemen,

This letter is an attempt to clear the air and set the record straight since President Carter announced a special program to upgrade discharges of "Vietnam era" servicemen.

On June 15, 1977, the House of Representatives voted to cut off benefits for those veterans upgraded under the special program. The problem is that the deserters, war resisters, and theveteransthat fought in Vietnam are lumpled together.

There were thousands of men administratively separated from the military with a less-than-honorable discharge for infractions such as alcohol abuse, possession of two or three marijuana cigarettes, being AWOL from a few days to a month, and the young men drafted that were too immature to adjust to military life. A large number of these men fought valiantly for our country, some serving one or more tours in Vietnam.

The distinction must be made between the man who served in the military, the man who deserted from the military, or the man that left the country. In all conscience I cannot say that the man who resisted the war, nor the man that deserted were wrong. Those men that served our country should definitely be able to take advantage of programs that would help them become productive members of the community.

It has been said, veterans that received honorable discharges would consider the upgraded veterans an affront to their own discharge. I think that is a lot of garbage. I am a Vietnam veteran with an honorable discharge and I would not consider my discharge tarnished in any way by the man whose discharge was upgraded under any program.

I would also urge all concerned to write to: Margaret McKenna, Deputy Counsel to the President, The White House, Washington, D.C., to let it be known that you oppose any bill to deny benefits to these veterans.

Thank you,
Charles R. Gallman
Discharge Review Counselor

VIOLATIONS AT HAMILTON COUNTY JAIL

Dear Sir,

I would like at this time to bring to your attention the civil rights, human and prison rights violations that are being violated by Jerry Pitts, sheriff of Hamilton County, against the inmates of the Hamilton County Jail.

Myself and others, who have been legally charged and detained in the Hamilton County Jail, have had not only one, but many of our rights violated which are guaranteed by the United States Constitution and the Tennessee state constitution as well.

These violations are as follows:

1. Deprivation of the right to medical care.
2. Deprivation of decent living conditions.
3. Deprivatiion of a balanced diet and unsanitary food conditions and eating conditions.
4. Deprivation of personal hygiene necessities and unsanitary hygiene conditions.
5. Censorship of correspondence of outgoing mail to judges, attorneys, news media and family.
6. Deprivation of law books and educational books and limit of two magazines per inmate per visit.
7. Deprivation to call attorney, except once a week for five minutes.
8. Deprivation of contact visits and visitation of your children.
9. Inmates only change clothes once a week and have no underwear.
10. Withholding mail from inmates two or three days after it is received by jail officials.
11. Deprivation of any type of recreation.
12. Deprivation of the inmate of a prison commissary, by overcharging inmates.
13. Deprivation of dining room privileges.

It is my understanding that a modern jail, in modern times, is for the purpose of holding the innocent until proven guilty and not for the purpose of punishing the innocent until proven guilty. Therefore the Hamilton County Jail discriminates against the poor, because the rich can afford to make bond and not be subjected to such cruel and unusual conditions.

I ask you and all concerned people of Hamilton County to come and see for yourselves these violations by firsthand observation, and question myself and other inmates here in the county jail to the truth of these allegations.

Respectively,
C. Sticks McGee
Chattanooga, Tenn. 37402

Repression Of West Bank Palestinians Escalates

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

And they can hold you as long as they like. They like to come in the middle of the night. That's when they got my father," Fathma said.

Discussing a separate incident involving her father, Fathma said, "He was crossing the Allenby Bridge from Jordan. It can take 10 hours to get through the inspections there. They stripped my father of all his clothes. It was in the winter. He is 56. It was cold, but worse than the cold was the humiliation."

Palestinian students are the most politically active group among the West Bank population. Nearly all of them support the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO). Students are the people most likely to organize and take part in anti-Israeli demonstrations.

It is for this reason that they are subjected to such brutal treatment by Israeli authorities, who blame the students for the numerous incidents of rock-throwing by children.

ISRAELI LICENSE PLATE

"The sight of an Israeli license plate is enough to inspire Palestinian children to reach for a rock," writes Dial Torgerson in the *Los Angeles Times*. As a result, Israelis drive through West Bank cities with their windows rolled up.

The older Palestinian children have used catapults to hurl stones 100 yards at Israeli riot police. "The police, in boots and hard hats with plastic face plates, cannot catch the fleet-footed rock-throwers," reports Torgerson.

Unable to catch the children, the soldiers have resorted to another tactic — gathering their fathers together and threatening to hurt their children if the rock-throwing does not stop.

Describing one such incident, involving 15 Palestinian fathers, Farouk, a 38-year-old laborer in Nablus, said:

"They (soldiers) cursed us and kicked at us. . .An assistant to the Israeli military governor came and told us, 'You are allowing your children to throw stones at us. Next time, we won't arrest you. We will use fire against your children. They may be killed."□

Gay Activists

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

chorus of shouting and chanting.

Also, Anita Bryant's $100,000 a year job promoting Florida's multimillion dollar orange juice industry may be in jeopardy as a result of her anti-gay evangelism.

Spokespersons for the Florida Department of Citrus said last week that filming for this fall's ad campaign has been suspended until they receive the results of a survey studying her "market effectiveness."

The Department is said to have received literally thousands of "hate Anita" letters vowing to boycott Florida citrus products.

In the special referendum on June 7, Dade County residents — many aroused by the bogus, Bryant-led campaign of the Save Our Children, Inc. group equating homosexuality with child molesting — voted 2 to 1 to repeal an ordinance prohibiting discrimination on the grounds of "affectional or sexual preference."

In response to both the vote and Bryant's pledge to "go national" with her anti-homosexual crusade, the National Gay Task Force is establishing a "We Are Your Children" campaign emphasizing its contention that gays are "the people you deal with everyday."

"You're a pig," "Stop the new Hitler now," demonstrators shouted at Briggs as he announced his anti-gay legislation.

"How do we know you're not a homosexual," others in the hostile crowd jeered

"The battle is no longer in Miami," said one gay rights advocate. "It's come to California."□

Black Foster Home Children Under Attack

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

money should be spent on maintaining the child through the foster care system rather than helping mother and child work things out together.

The federal and state governments spend $1.2 billion yearly on foster care for an estimated 425,000 kids, half or more Black. In New York City, 90 per cent of children in foster homes are believed to be Black or Third World.

While the average foster child lives in 2.7 homes, "hard to place" children (usually this means nothing more than Third World or disabled) may live in nine or more different places.

"It's like a scar on your brain," said one 17-year-old, who had lived in 16 homes.

The foster child agencies have come to exist to "maintain themselves," Smith says. The mental health profession aids the agencies in this, continued Smith, because they often use the children for experiments.

Smith noted the case of one eight-year-old whose foster mother wanted to adopt her. The child's social worker resisted, writing in a report that she needed therapy. The social worker said that the child didn't like to go to the therapy center and had "no doubt gotten (that) from her foster mother."

One social worker wrote, "Some children do better without mothers and fathers."

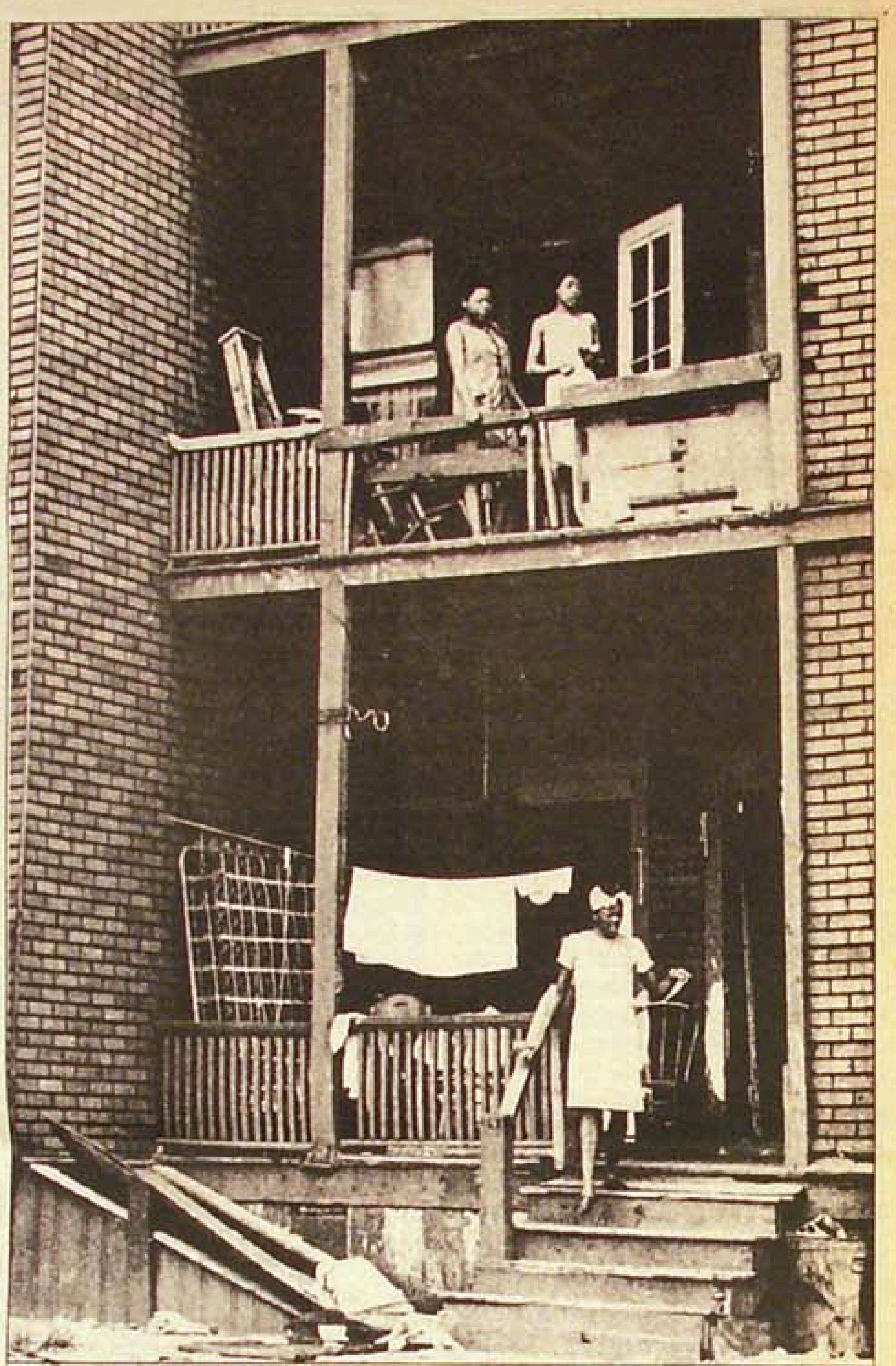
In another case, a 10-year-old was not placed because he "wets his bed" and the social worker assumed that no parent would want to deal with this problem.

Even if the basic requirements can be met, there are still obstacles. Smith noted, for example, that some New York City agencies deter Blacks by instituting a requirement that the family may not have any history of hypertension, one of the most common ailments plaguing Black people.

In addition, families are often turned down because they live in housing projects.

Several stop-gap measures have eased the problem in isolated areas. These undertakings will undoubtedly make life better for a few homeless Black children and a few childless Black adults.

But they can do little to alleviate the embattlement of the Black family through racism, unemployment, poverty and the intervention of government agencies — which is responsible for the institutionalizing of thousands of Black children.□



Poverty is a basic cause of the institutionalization of Black children.

Waste Of Human Resources In Deep South

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

men regardless of race, residence and region" and that "Black women are much more disadvantaged than White women."

In the political arena, "Black political participation in the South has increased dramatically over the past 10 years," says the report. But, the Task Force stresses, "Black elected officials still constitute only about two per cent of all elected officials in the region."



Small Black farmers in the South can't compete with highly mechanized corporation farms.

Despite very bleak employment opportunities there has been a decrease in the amount of people migrating to the North. Many young people are either going to Southern cities or staying home to seek employment opportunities or to go to college.

However, this trend does not mean that farming has become profitable for rural Blacks.

Over the past 25 years Blacks have left Southern farms twice as fast as Whites. Currently there are only 100,000 Black farmers in the South, a tenth of its size.

Twenty-five years ago, Blacks owned and operated 20 per cent of the region's farms, reports the *New York Times*. From owning over 15 million acres immediately after the Civil War, today, Blacks now own fewer than five million acres.□

A PROGRAM FOR SURVIVAL

"All these programs satisfy the deep needs of the community but they are not solutions to our problems. That is why we call them survival programs, meaning survival pending revolution." —Huey P. Newton



FREE AMBULANCE PROGRAM

GEORGE JACKSON MEDICAL CLINIC

Provides free medical treatment and preventative medical care for the people.

THE SICKLE CELL ANEMIA RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Established to test and create a cure for Sickle Cell Anemia. The foundation informs people about Sickle Cell Anemia and maintains an advisory committee of doctors researching this crippling disease.

PEOPLE'S FREE DENTAL PROGRAM

(Being Implemented)

Provides free dental check-ups, treatment and an educational program for dental hygiene.

PEOPLE'S FREE OPTOMETRY PROGRAM

(Being Implemented)

Provides free eye examinations, treatment and eyeglasses for the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE AMBULANCE PROGRAM

Provides free, rapid transportation for sick or injured people without time-consuming checks into the patients' financial status or means.

FREE FOOD PROGRAM

Provides free food to Black and other oppressed people.

FREE BREAKFAST PROGRAM

Provides children with a free, nourishing, hot breakfast every school morning.

FOOD COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

Provides food for the people through community participation and community cooperative buying.

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

Provides news and information about the world and Black and oppressed communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Provides free job-finding services to poor and oppressed people.

PEOPLE'S FREE SHOE PROGRAM

(Being Implemented)

Provides free shoes, made at the People's Free Shoe Factory, to the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE CLOTHING PROGRAM

Provides new, stylish and quality clothing free to the people.



FREE FOOD PROGRAM

LEGAL AID AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Provides legal aid classes and full legal assistance to people who are in need.

FREE BUSING TO PRISONS PROGRAM

Provides free transportation to prisons for families and friends of prisoners.

FREE COMMISSARY FOR PRISONERS PROGRAM

Provides imprisoned men and women with funds to purchase necessary commissary items.

SENIORS AGAINST A FEARFUL ENVIRONMENT (S.A.F.E.) PROGRAM

Provides free transportation and escort service for senior citizens to and from community banks on the first of each month.

PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Provides, with federal government aid, decent, low-cost and high-quality housing for Black and poor communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE PLUMBING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

Provides free plumbing and repair services to improve people's homes.

FREE PEST CONTROL PROGRAM

Free household extermination of rats, roaches and other disease-carrying pests and rodents.

OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL

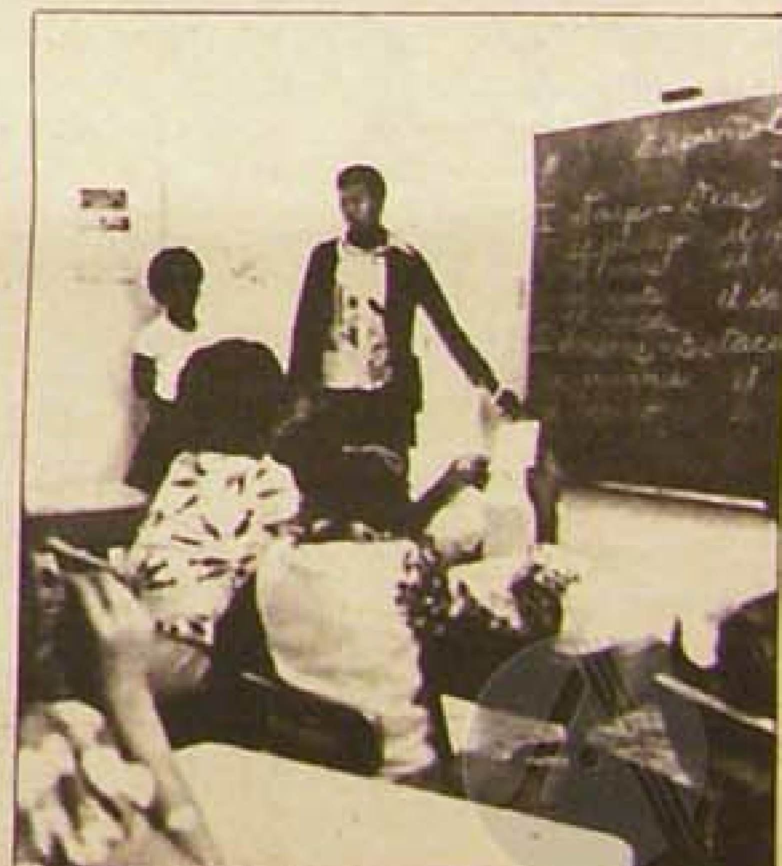
Provides Black and other oppressed children with a scientific method of thinking about and analyzing things. This method develops basic skills for living in this society.

LIBERATION SCHOOLS: FREE MUSIC AND DANCE PROGRAMS

Provides children free supplementary educational facilities and materials to promote a correct view of their role in the society and provides support for the Music and Dance programs of the Oakland Community School.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Provides 24-hour child care facilities for infants and children between the ages of 2 months and three years. Youth are engaged in a scientific program to develop their physical and mental faculties at the earliest ages.



OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL

JOHN GEORGE BLASTS USE OF COUNTY FUNDS TO SUPPORT APARTHEID SOUTH AFRICA



(Oakland, Calif.) - Accusing responsible officials of "perpetuating racism and oppression," Alameda County Supervisor John George last week announced he would sponsor a resolution urging the county employee retirement fund board to withdraw $35.5 million invested in U.S. corporations operating in apartheid South Africa.

George, elected last November as the first Black person to sit on the county board, revealed his upcoming resolution at a press conference held in his Oakland law offices last week.

Also addressing the media were: Dr. J. Alfred Smith, pastor of Allen Temple Baptist Church, which serves East Oakland's largest congregation; Paul Cobb, executive director of OCCUR; and Carolyn Willingham of the Student Coalition Against Racism.

As an alternative to the retirement fund board's current policy of propping up the faltering economy of the racist South African government — under which four million Whites control the destiny of some 22 million Black and Colored peoples — George proposed a more "socially responsible" position of investments in "cooperative housing" to ease the local housing crunch and "start rebuilding our cities."



At a press conference last week (left to right, top photo) Pastor J. ALFRED SMITH, County Supervisor JOHN GEORGE and PAUL COBB denounced Alameda County for having $35.5 million invested in South Africa.

Four of the 11 members of the board — an autonomous body which has exclusive control over the investment of county employee retirement funds — are appointed by the Board of Supervisors, suggesting that this might be one way in which the conservative-minded group might be influenced.

According to a fact sheet compiled by researcher Tom Tomasko of the Socialist Workers Party, the top 10 corporations — of a total of 39 — with Alameda County funds are (the amount invested follows each in parentheses):

IBM ($2.506 million); General Motors Acceptance Corp. ($2.093 million); TWR Inc. ($2.048 million); Norton Simon Inc. ($1.980 million); Otis Elevator ($1.315 million); Sterling Drug Inc. ($1.298 million); Merck and Co., Inc. ($1.012 million); and International Harvester Credit Corp., Imperial Chemicals Industries, North America, Honeywell Finance Co. ($1.000 million each).

In all, as of December 31, 1976, Alameda County retirement funds invested in firms doing business in South Africa totaled $35,511,276.81. Estimated profits for 1976 totaled $2.034 million.

All of the approximately $171 million of county retirement funds are held in the Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association. The Bank of America also operates in South Africa.

"If U.C. Berkeley [with over $300 million invested], the state of California, the city of Oakland [with $16.6 million invested], and Alameda County do the same thing, I think it will have the desired effect," said George.

"You know, there were those in the 1930s who said they were improving the conditions of the workers in Germany by pursuing investments in Germany. The workers in Germany had their conditions improved so much that they invaded Eastern Europe and killed six million Jews.

"That's one argument they're using," the progressive supervisor explained, to justify investments in South Africa.

George said he was optimistic that his resolution would gain the necessary votes to pass.

"Other members on the Board have shown a conscientiousness in human rights," he noted.

Pastor Smith said:

"The President of the United States has been talking about human freedom and human dignity around the world. How can he talk about human rights when the corporations of this nation are subsidizing racist regimes?"

Pastor Smith criticized the media for "diverting our attention away from the racism of South Africa. . .and the Black rebellions" by focusing on "individuals like Idi Amin."

He added that the South African government is facing an economic crisis, "and if you hit it in its economic pocketbook," by withdrawing U.S. investments, peaceful change was likely.

"If she [the U.S.] does not pull out her economic investments, there will be a shooting war. Much blood will be shed," Pastor Smith predicted. □



Soweto Commemoration

(Oakland, Calif.) - GERALD MOTAUNG, Bay Area representative of the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) of Azania, and JEAN HENDRICKS of the African National Congress (ANC) were the featured speakers at a special rally held last Friday evening to commemorate the 1976 Soweto rebellion in South Africa.

Also speaking at the memorial rally, held at Allen Temple Baptist Church in East Oakland, were: Lehman Brightman, of United Native Americans, Inc.; Kara Obradovic, Student Coalition Against Racism; Rev. J. Alfred Smith, Allen Temple; Alphonso Galloway, Oakland NAACP; and Michael Fultz, Black Panther Party.

The theme of the event was "U.S. Out of South Africa Now!"